of those in the barge to ... the waters of the bay. ... both of boat and cargo, ... Flags were displayed yesterday ... the steamers at the wharf in ... melancholy event.

... Matters. ...26.—The Journal, to-night, ... class here engaged in the ... being injured by the agitation through the press, says business damaged and capital kept ... practise of those people who ... abroad mining property ... It adds that the Emma ... has not increased the confidence ... abroad, and alludes ... the operations of English ... Camp Floyd, Tintic, ... other districts. It says ... to assert that the legitimate ... that need mending, cause ... constant expression of the ... influential men outside the ... "Give us legislation and ... and managers, and we ... and capital in abundance."

...ATHS. ... Lynch, died of consumption ... Ill., Feb. 2, 1873, of ... Miss Rowena R. ... daughter of Lucius and Rebecca ... Illington, Conn. ... papers please copy. ... morning, 26th inst., of consumption ... taken to Adrian, Mich., for interment ... the 25th, the infant son ... H. Sheppard. ... their residence, 845 Michigan-av. ... Friends of the family are ... William Scott, late of North ... residence, 52 Shurtleff-av., at 12, ... Friends of family invited. ... copy. ... morning, at half-past 12 ... William Olumpha, of gastritis, ... 10 o'clock, from his late residence ... several years a member and officer ... F. A. & A. M., of this city.

...TION SALES. ...UTTERS & CO., ...HED JANUARY, 1856. ...IONEERS, ...HICAGO, ... sales throughout the year 1873. ...AND STOCKS ON MONDAY. ... SHOES ON TUESDAY. ... Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., WEDNESDAY. ... CLOTHING, HATS, &c., THURSDAY. ... Goods and General Merchandise SATURDAY. ...d 57 South Canal-st. ... HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY. ... 31 West Washington-st. ...PEREMPTORY SALE ... and valuable collection of ...l Paintings, ... of H. A. McCann, Philadelphia. ... our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South ... THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ... 27, at 2 o'clock. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ...SDAY, FEB. 27. ...k of Hats, Caps & Furs, ... 27, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South ... A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ... Dry Goods, ... LIBRARY AT AUCTION. ... valuable books relating to America: ... Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc. ... Books on exhibition two days previous ...ERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE OF ...old Furniture, ... General Merchandise, ...AVENS & CO. ... Library of 300 Volumes, ... BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers. ...SALE OF ...state & Stocks, ... A. BUTTERS & CO., ...e Residence Lot ...Highland Park. ... at HIGHLAND PARK. All cash. Title perfect. ...ving Park. ...rwood Park. ...LWAUKEE-AV. SUBDIVISION, ...TS IN BLOCK 1. ... A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ... P. GORE & CO., ... and 26 East Randolph-st. ...th of First-Class Furniture ... IN THREE FLOORS. G. P. GORE & CO. ... S. FITCH & CO. ...STATE AT AUCTION. ... T. S. FITCH & CO. ...lic Auction. ... HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873. NUMBER 193.

MUSICAL.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 SIXTEENTH-ST., near Wabash-av.

April 1st, A. REED & SONS will move to their New Building, corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts. (extension), and, in order to save trouble and expense of removal of the large stock of Pianos now on hand, will sell them at the cheapest prices ever offered in Chicago.

We promise to show any one visiting our Warerooms DOUBLE the number of Pianos from which to make a selection that can be found in any other establishment in the Northwest, consisting of

Concert Grands, Square Pianos,
Parlor Grands, Upright Pianos,
Square Grands, Upright Grands,

OF EVERY STYLE, FINISH, AND QUALITY.

We call special attention to a few very fine first-class Pianos that have had the outside cases injured in transportation—the inside action and work remaining in perfect order.

These will be sold far below the usual prices, and will prove very great bargains to the purchasers.

We also call attention to a number of second-hand Pianos—some of which we have taken in exchange, others that have been rented out from 3 to 12 months—the entire lot to be sold at the very lowest prices.

In a word, we intend to offer the greatest inducements to Piano-buyers that Chicago has ever seen.

Every Piano warranted five years, and if, after a fair trial, it does not give satisfaction, the purchase-money will be refunded.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Goodyear Rubber Co.,
FORMERLY
Rubber Clothing Company,
HAVE REMOVED TO
105 & 107 Madison-st.

Excepting our New York House, we have the Largest Stock of RUBBER GOODS of any house in the United States.
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
GEO. CLAPP, Agent.

F. M. SHEPARD, President. J. A. MINOTT, Sec'y.
361 & 363 Broadway..........New York.
Madison-st..........Chicago.
400 North Fourth-st..........St. Louis.
607 Market-st..........San Francisco, Cal.

REMOVAL.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE,
REMOVED FROM WABASH-AV. TO
127 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
West Side Branch, 90 South Desplaines-st.

REMOVAL.
J. P. DALTON
WILL REMOVE TO
80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.
About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

FOR SALE.

GOLD PENS,
Holders, and Pencils,
AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind.
Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
63 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st.,
Methodist Church Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Auction.
Sale of 20 shares of the capital stock of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, at our Office, FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 4 p. m.
HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Opera Glass Found!
At Gunther's, corner State and Twentieth-sts., couple of months ago. Owner can have by calling at GUNTHER'S, McVicker's Theatre.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
8 Stores, 29 Offices, and 9 Basements, in the new
Palmer House,
ALL FIRE-PROOF, and to be ready for occupancy in May.
Apply at once and secure your choice.
WM. D. PALMER & CO.,
No. 146 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John F. Rathbone & Co., is dissolved by limitation.
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
LEWIS RATHBONE,
GRANGE SARD, Jr.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Rathbone, Sard & Co.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, Albany, N. Y.
GRANGE SARD, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT F. OLIVER, Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD BOWDITCH, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
(FOUNDRIES, ALBANY, N. Y.),
OFFICES AND SALESROOMS,
CHICAGO..........38 & 40 Lake-st.
DETROIT..........23 Monroe-av.
ALBANY..........9 & 11 Green-st.

DISSOLUTION.
CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1873.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO., and consisting of Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, John Reid, and Geo. A. Poole, is hereby and this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, and Geo. A. Poole.
The undersigned will continue business under firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO.
WM. H. RAND,
ANDREW McNALLY,
HENRY M. KIDDER,
GEO. A. POOLE.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

Last Day!
Of our TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT for the season closes THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, Feb. 28.
A full line of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS are received.
WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY
ESTABLISHED 1854.
ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

NOTICE.
LORILLARD FIRE INS. COMP'Y
Of New York.
Policy holders in the above Company will please call at my office and collect the second dividend at once. After the 28th inst. the books will be closed and returned to the Receiver.
ALFRED JAMES.
Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.
FOR SALE—A Banking House, well-established, situated in a city of (6,400) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties in Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI,
Bankers and Brokers, and Dealers in European Exchange and Passage, have removed to northeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

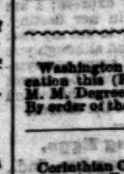
FRASIER'S
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY
Charges nothing unless collections are made, and no attorneys' fees in suits.
146 MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

Wanted.
A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

PARTNER WANTED,
Either Special or Active. Business remunerative and permanent. Capital required, $10,000. For particulars inquire of
H. H. CHANDLER & CO.,
89 Madison-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Past and M. E. Degrees.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.
Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, in Cashman Hall, cor. Madison and Robey-sts. Work on First Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M.
S. G. PITKIN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Another Exciting Day and Evening in Congress.

The Resolution to Expel Ames and Brooks Defeated.

The House Decides to Censure the Two Chief Sinners.

Attempt to Have All Implicated Members Treated Likewise.

Report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee.

The Expulsion of Senator Patterson Recommended.

Interesting Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Muddle.

An Extra Session of Congress Now Seems Inevitable.

Scenes and Incidents in the Capitol Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMES AND BROOKS CENSURED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Credit Mobilier proceedings in the House to-day, although of a more important and striking character than those of yesterday, did not seem to have as much interest for the public, yet the galleries were fairly full, and the audience was as well dressed and as intelligent a one. The ladies were not permitted on the floor, and the rules were understood to be very strictly enforced, but they were not, and the order of the House was materially interfered with by the noisy crowd in rear of the members' seats. The preliminaries were soon over, the journal being short, and the Chaplain's prayer unusually brief. He did not, however, neglect to ask the Lord, which was very appropriate, by the way, to remember the infirmities of man.

The resolutions to expel Ames and Brooks came over from last night, and it was arranged that Poland should close the debate in an hour's speech, and that the voting should then begin. Ames was in a front seat, with a large and handsome bouquet on his desk, a compliment from Mrs. Gen. Sherman. This makes three he has received from distinguished ladies since his speech. Brooks was early in his seat, where he remained until his case had been disposed of, when he returned to the cloak-room for a rest. Bird, of New Jersey, was the first speaker, but his effort was an ordinary one. He favored the expulsion of all. Townsend, of New York, who has been here so little since his election to Congress, that he is not known to half the officers of the House, made a feeble speech, also. Fernando Wood misquoted his references, and did not make any strong points. Potter and Speer also spoke, the latter making a creditable argument. Sargent, of California, then presented a substitute for the Poland resolutions, and asked the reading. It is awkwardly drawn, and, in place of expulsion, it absolutely condemns the doings of Ames and Brooks. It was suggested, privately, by some of the members, that this was rather an imprudent action for a man who holds such a close relationship with the Central Pacific Railroad. Poland then took the floor, and demanded the previous question, and, after it was seconded, he began his hour's speech. It was not a success, and was not listened to by members or visitors. The subject was becoming tiresome, and the Chairman's speech fell flat and insipid over all the House. The fact was apparent that the members had decided, each for himself, and did not want any further discussion. In his speech, Poland wanted another half-hour, although he had spoken, during the two days, three hours on the subject, but the House refused him,—an unusual course. Such was the disinterest and disregrad as to what he said, that Messrs. Ames and Brooks did not listen. A good deal of confusion followed, in which Farnsworth, Stevenson, Eldridge, Holman, Potter, Randall, and Maynard vainly tried to obtain the Speaker's recognition.

Farnsworth, to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The House was extremely still during the taking of this vote. The motion was beaten by more than two to one—yeas 64; nays, 159. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, to the surprise and indignation of the House and galleries, had the effrontery to vote.

The substitute of Sargent was then taken up, and a flood of questions of order, parliamentary inquiries, and appeals to the Chair, poured in. Speer, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, hit the exact situation, when he injected a remark, which was really out of order, to the effect that, if the House had not jurisdiction to expel members for past offenses, it had not the jurisdiction to censure them. Notwithstanding this remark, Speer voted in favor of censure. Beck voted against it for want of jurisdiction. As the yeas and nays were being called on Sargent's substitute the scene became very exciting, as it was known that if that should fail expulsion was inevitable. But it was early seen that the two-thirds necessary for expulsion did not exist. For a long time the vote was a tie, then then the yeas would have it, and then the nays, and when the name of Young was called, the last on the list, it was doubtful whether the substitute was adopted or rejected. The vote was, yeas, 115; nays, 110, and it was carried. The question was then put on the resolution of censure of Mr. Ames. This was passed by the extraordinary vote of 181 to 36, Mr. Brooks voting loudly "No," and Hooper "No." The following Democrats voted against the censure: Adams and Beck, of Kentucky; Brooks, of New York; Comingo, of Missouri; Connor, of Texas; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Garrett, of Tennessee; McHenry, of Kentucky; Sloss, of Alabama; Voorhees, of Indiana. The vote for the censure of Brooks was nearly the same in character, but smaller—yeas, 174; nays, 32.

An effort was then made to dispose of the whole subject by laying on the table, but it was beaten, as it would have had the effect to take the question from the jurisdiction of the House.

The Democrats, having thus disposed of the case of Brooks, were no longer timid, and they at once began an aggressive warfare. Wood was the first to start it, by the presentation of a resolution censuring Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, Bingham, Dawes, and Hooper. This was not received, for the reason that each member should stand on his own merits. Then followed the resolution of Speer, a colleague of Kelley, censuring the latter. This raised an unlooked-for excitement. Kelley at once rose to his feet, but his friend and colleague objected to his speaking, fearing he would injure his cause. Subsequently, however, he spoke for about five minutes to excellent purpose. He kept his self control, and, except that there was more of the theatrical in his voice than ordinary, he made a very creditable effort. He did not speak too little, nor too much. A wrangle occurred afterwards, and, with an air of impatience, Speer demanded a vote. Fifty members ran to him, imploring him to defer, and he finally withdrew his demand. He then yielded fifteen minutes of his time to Ben Butler. In the speech of the latter, he but carried out the same line of purpose which he began a month ago, which was to clear his client, Ames, even by sacrificing friendships, ambitions, personal obligations, and the reconciling of his enemies. Butler did not like Dawes, whom he thought might stand in the way of his ambition in Massachusetts. He was opposed to Kelley; he did not like Colfax; he had a cold side for Garfield, and Bingham was his ancient enemy; yet, for all that, in the aid of his client, he consented to become the apologist for the crimes of all of them. He demonstrated the truth of his words when he said, to-day, he loathed, abhorred, and hated the doctrine of purgation and purification. After a five-minutes' speech by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session of the House was noisy, and without special interest. Kelley was entitled to the floor on the resolution of Speer for his expulsion. He spoke only a quarter of an hour, and made a high-sounding appeal, with a short biography of his life, in which he referred to his years of penury, his life of toil, his modest manner of living, and the manner in which he should teach his children. Much of his speech was of a pattern with his statement before the Committee, and the sound of his voice was pleasing to the galleries, but it was by no means a strong speech. Dickey, Thad Stevens' successor, of course, approved the resolution, and attacked Speer, but his speech was a failure, and it was evident his condition was such that his mind was not clear. Other brief speeches were made, but none were noticeable.

Hawley, who is making himself very conspicuous lately, offered a resolution to refer the whole question back to the Poland Committee for additional investigation. This put Dawes on his mettle, and he made one of the brightest, most earnest, and satisfactory speeches of the day. He said he did not want Congress to adjourn with charges hanging over his or any member's head. If there were proofs against him, here is the place for them. His remarks broke the back of the Credit Mobilier inquiries, and, when he closed, the calumniation was at hand, and, on the motion of Maynard, the resolution was laid on the table by 117 yeas to 75 nays, Oakes Ames being the first man to vote yea. After this, Job Stevenson, who is getting to be a little too irrepressible for comfort, offered a resolution to censure Hooper, of Massachusetts, but only 75 voted with him.

The same 75 voted against the resolution next introduced by Sargent, discharging the Committee from the whole subject, thus burying it forever. The vote in favor of the resolution was 114, and thus at 10:20 o'clock the Credit Mobilier robbery was buried, so far as the House of Representatives was concerned.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate to-day elected to order the consideration of the Louisiana question, regardless whether it would be the means of causing an extra session or not. Senator Morton inaugurated this important debate by a short speech, advocating his minority report in favor of continuing the Kellogg Government. The speech which answered him came from Senator Carpenter. It has often been said that Carpenter was a man of infinite possibilities, but that his indolence and general indifference would forever prevent his making his mark as a Senator. To-day, his speech, whether for broad statesmanship, legal acumen, or eloquence and power, has never been equalled this session. At last, divesting himself of all partisan predilection, the Wisconsin Senator made such a raid on the Louisiana election returns as to carry conviction that there was no salvation in that quarter, except to hold that there should be a new election. His speech lasted two hours, and from the beginning to the end commanded universal attention. Conkling attempted a reply, but it was far below the usual ability of that Senator. At a late hour this evening, while the discussion is still progressing, it is predicted on all sides that Carpenter's proposition ordering a new election in the State will pass.

POMEROY.

The morning papers have announced, with glaring head-lines, that Senator Pomeroy, through his next best friend, Page, of Independence, Kan., had commenced suit against York for the recovery of $7,000, alleged to have been received by the latter on account of his vote, but which Pomeroy claims was simply a subscription to a National Bank, which is to be started in the town aforesaid. Simultaneously with this declaration came also the statement that Pomeroy was about to swear out a warrant against Simpson and J. C. Horton for conspiracy and using unlawful means to defeat the election of the former to the United States Senate. Inquiry in a responsible quarter to-night shows that these proceedings are not sincere, but that they are only intended to influence the action of the Investigating Committee, which is about making its report.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

The report of the Morrill Credit Mobilier Committee, recommending the expulsion of Senator Patterson, burst upon the Senate, and upon the half-filled galleries, like thunder from a clear sky. The proceedings in the House, though of no more public importance than the Louisiana debate at the other end of the Capitol, were more popular in their character, and the audience in the Senate was composed of the overflowings from the crowded House galleries. Mr. Morton was speaking at about 10:30, when, having been interrupted by Mr. Schurz with a question, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, whose seat is next to that of Morton, asked him privately to yield to him to make a report. The manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk, and the order to print was made. Some Senator asked if the report was accompanied by a resolution. Morrill replied that it was. Ferry, of Michigan, who was in the chair, directed the Clerk to read the resolution, but while he was turning over the pages to find it, Conkling and some other Senator asked Morton in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, to go on with his speech, but Morton asked the Clerk to read the resolution, and waited for it in the midst of a dead silence. The Clerk read:

Resolved, That J. W. Patterson be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Morton went on with his speech, but no one longer listened to him. The next instant the Senators, with solemn faces, were gathered in knots of twos, threes, and fours, all over the chamber, evidently discussing this unexpected report. Patterson himself, who, at the time the report was made, occupied Hamlin's seat, between Conkling and Howe, bowed his head, and for five or ten minutes was in conversation with Howe. He looked flushed and excited. Harlan went at once to the Clerk's desk, and, for fifteen or twenty minutes, was carefully reading the report and making notes from it. When he was done with it, Patterson, who had returned to his seat, sent for the report, and read it apparently with great care. These examinations by the interested Senators prevented its examination by the representatives of the press until a late hour.

After the first few minutes, the Senators who desired to talk over the report retired to the cloak-room, the marble room, and the Senators' lobby, so that when, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, far less than a quorum were in their seats listening to the first set speech which Schurz has made this session. This report put an end to all hope of escape from an extra session of Congress. This resolution is a question of the highest privilege, and, as Patterson's term of office expires on Tuesday next, it cannot be postponed. Justice to Patterson demands that he have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, and he has a right to have a vote on the resolution before the expiration of this Congress makes it impossible for the stigma cast upon him by the report ever to be wiped out.

AN EXTRA SESSION VERY PROBABLE.

During the discussion in the House to-day it was stated by Mr. Sargent, a member of the Appropriation Committee, that an extra session of Congress is inevitable. It is not improbable that an amendment, convening the Forty-third Congress on the 10th of March, will be added to one of the appropriation bills. There is a general belief in the House that it is physically impossible to get through with the business that is actually indispensable in the days left of the present Congress.

UNION PACIFIC AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Wilson Committee will call up to-morrow the bill reported by them as the result of their investigation into the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There are already here to work against the passage of the bill: Horace F. Clark, the President of the road; John Duff, the Vice-President; Augustus Schell, and the Attorney of the Company, and others. Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, says he believes he will certainly pass the bill if he can get a vote on it.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations report amends the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as follows: To authorize the publication of statistics of the International Congress, an appropriation of $10,000; for a continuation of Maj. Powell's survey of the Colorado River, $10,000; for a road to the Yellowstone National Park; for the completion of the survey of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec; to strike out the provision for a lighthouse at Isle Royale, Lake Superior, and for a lighthouse at Saginaw Bay, Mich.; to reduce the appropriation for the New York Post-office from $1,900,000 to $1,000,000; to increase the appropriation for the Boston Post-office to $800,000 on certain conditions; to appropriate $150,000 for Telegraph Lines on the Texas frontier, and to reduce the appropriation of the Rock Island, (Ill.) Arsenal.

BECOME A LAW.

The President signed the bill to allow the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge across the St. Louis River, between Rice's Point, Minn., and Connor's Point, Wis.

NOTES.

The appropriation bills, it is conceded, are in a fair way to be passed, and can be finished in three days.

The Fishery bill has passed both Houses, and the Utah bill passed the Senate last night. The House can dispose of it in a day, and then business will be finished by Tuesday.

The most important measure to go over will be the Louisiana matter, and as the President has already notified Congress what action he will take in regard thereto, no effort will be made toward settling the troubles of that State.

BROOKS.

When the vote was declared in the House to-day respecting Brooks, he conspicuously left his seat and went first to Elliott, the colored representative from South Carolina, and in the presence of hundreds in rear of Elliott's seat, thanked him at length and emphatically for the vote which he had given, and he then did the like to Rainey, also from South Carolina, whose seat was in a distant part of the House. This spectacle attracted great attention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

OGLESBY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. LOGAN presented the credentials of R. J. Oglesby, Senator-elect from Illinois.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to repeal so much of the law relating to the organization of the army as establishes distinctions to the prejudice of one class of American citizens, viz: colored men.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported without amendment the House bill appropriating $300,000 to purchase a site for a new Government building at Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

The calendar being the regular order, Mr. CARPENTER moved to lay the calendar on the table, for the purpose of taking up the bill, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, providing for a new election in

LOUISIANA.

It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon, in order to avert the bloodshed shown by the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana.

Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON also urged immediate action upon the bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. HILL offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing the new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election, and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the Committee. The views of the Committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and, as this bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that, if such a bill were to be passed at all, this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be Senator-elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Gov. Warmoth, which was read at the desk, as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb 25, 1873.
Wm. L. McMillan and Gov. H. Warmoth:
It is not true that the country parishes are rapidly acknowledging allegiance to the Kellogg Government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield allegiance to that Government. It can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by force. That force will have to be United States troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by the actual conquest of the people, and that by a kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have militia."

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to Mr. McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Mr. MORTON said it would be a vast national misfortune, and a great misfortune to Louisiana, that this bill should pass. A small fraction in that State, having set up the so-called McEnery government without a shadow of title under law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual government—the Kellogg government—resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the de facto Government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge, Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning; but McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation, they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse would be liable to be shot. Telegrams have been received from Gov. Kellogg showing what McEnery was doing, and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram, Kellogg says: "Gov. Warmoth telegraphs urging collision. I don't think the Opposition can get strength enough. They are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum." In another telegram, dated the 20th, Kellogg says: "Gov. Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows: 'If you are a government, do something to show it now. Action! action! action!'"

Mr. TRUMBULL—I am authorized by Gov. Warmoth to say that both those dispatches stating that such dispatches ever came from him are utterly false.

Mr. MORTON—I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the dispatches as they have been sent here; but there is one fact that we cannot overlook, that since the reports were made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, attempts have been made to create a disturbance and resistance to the laws, and to bring on a civil war in Louisiana, and that yesterday this attempt was made not only by that pretended Legislature, but by that pretended Governor. It is now a desperate attempt, on the part of a small faction, to seize upon the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. THURMAN—May I ask the Senator (Morton) whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a majority?

Mr. MORTON—The returns have never been canvassed by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the Committee and said they had gone through them,—persons who had no more right to go through them than two of these pages would have,—and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. THURMAN—If that be the fact,—that the returns show a majority for McEnery,—what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small faction?

Mr. MORTON—I call his supporters now who are trying to force him into power a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg Government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. SCHURZ said that, as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg Government were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject—to state, for instance, whether the people of Louisiana, or a large majority of them, were now paying taxes to the Kellogg Government.

Mr. MORTON—The evidence that the large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg Government is in the fact that they are actually submitting; that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance has been offered to that government in any part of the State.

Mr. SCHURZ—It is not only a passive submission that would be the indication of support, and I think that an active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to stand by the Kellogg Government, and in no way could it show itself better than by the payment of taxes. It is for that reason that I put the question whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg Government,—at the same time reminding him that Packard testified before the Committee that if the people of that State would pay taxes at all, they would rather pay to the McEnery Government than to the other, and Packard, being United States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.

Mr. MORTON—If I had time to read all that Marshal Packard said, the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) would not have occasion to say a word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very much doubt upon the subject of authority to collect taxes, or very much encouragement to induce the people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes there, but if we refuse to set aside the Kellogg Government, and give it our support, that government will go on and collect the taxes without any trouble.

Mr. CARPENTER made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power, guaranteeing to the State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act, when the case demanded, would be just as great a dereliction of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with the State Government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of both the so-called governments of Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections; that the McEnery Government rests on fraud, and the Kellogg on usurpation; and that it is the duty of Congress to set both aside and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real republican government resting on the will of the people. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Carpenter drew the following picture of Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, who occupied a seat in the Senate near Carpenter, while he spoke:

"There is in the State of Louisiana, and for several years has been, a most remarkable young man,—a man of elegant presence and fascinating manners, a man of very great acuteness and intellect, and a man of whom in general it may be said that his intellectual capacity seems to have been developed far above his moral ideas; just such a man as would have risen to the surface in the turbulent hours of the French revolution; just such a man as was made for revolutions; and, although coming upon the State of Louisiana in the condition of comparative peace, yet his genius for revolution has been so great that he has completely transformed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the powers of the Government, until no man can tell head or tail to any of them. He has appointed Judges and removed them at pleasure. He has packed the courts; approved the laws; repealed the laws; has been Legislature, Judges, Governor, and despot of Louisiana, and in every respect his will, and his will alone, has been the *de facto* governing power of Louisiana. He wished to perpetuate that interesting condition of things; and when his term should expire, he knew that the returns would be made, under the Constitution, to the Legislature, and be counted by the Legislature. To make a tolerably sure thing of re-election, a contingency that has troubled many a man beside Gov. Warmoth, and many an officer beside the Governor of a State, he gets his Legislature, which the testimony here shows he moved like as many men on a chess-board, at his will and pleasure, to pass this law."

Mr. Carpenter having described both the Louisiana governments as fraudulent, Mr. MORTON remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. CARPENTER—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between two evils or frauds, I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. [Laughter.] My friend is an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest, whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance that it shall be either the one or the other in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass, if we stand by this Kellogg Government. If this is to be done by the Republican party in the Senate this year, I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next fall to the honorable Senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] I do not want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want to go before the people with the testimony of these Louisiana Republicans, themselves admitting their frauds in setting up this Kellogg Government, and with our votes, here sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation,—an usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under these circumstances. I will leave them to be managed by the honorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them, I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin. We shall need his powerful aid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. [Laughter.] Mr. Carpenter, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound to recognize the McEnery Government as the less fraudulent of the two.

Mr. THURMAN argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election, even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to recognize the McEnery Government, which Congress, of course, had the right to do, notwithstanding the contrary action of the President.

Mr. WEST said he thought Mr. Hill's substitute might be so amended as to meet the views of the contending parties in Louisiana, and he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the evening session. The motion was lost, and Mr. HILL advocated his substitute until the recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

[Mr. PRATT called up the House bill authorizing a certain award to the Vincennes University, which passed.]

The Senate resumed consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. WEST addressed the Senate. The result of adopting Mr. Hill's proposition, he said, would be to set up a Democratic Legislature in Louisiana, and consequently a Democratic Governor. The Legislature would be Democratic, not because the Democratic majority had been fairly elected, but because the Warmoth Returning Boards had fraudulently excluded Republican candidates, while, on the other hand, the Lynch Board had acted fairly.

Mr. CONKLING said that Hill's substitute proposed the most muddy solution of the difficulty yet offered. On the other hand, the measure reported by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections could be justified only by such necessity, as had not been shown to exist in Louisiana.

[Mr. MORRILL (Me.) submitted the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, accompanied by the following resolution.

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.]

The debate on the Louisiana bill was resumed.

Mr. MORTON replied at length to Mr. Carpenter's arguments, particularly against the proposition that the McEnery Government must be recognized, unless Congress should order a new election. The McEnery Government was utterly and monstrously fraudulent, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) had admitted, and to recognize it would be to set up gross usurpation. The proper and only safe thing for Congress to do was to recognize the Kellogg Government, or to adopt the policy of masterly inactivity. The threats of the McEnery people were made merely for the purpose of affecting the action of Congress, and, if McEnery should attempt to give them effect, Kellogg alone, or, if necessary, with the aid of the President, would take care of him.

Mr. SCHURZ said there had been rumors of late that the Senator from Indiana (Morton) had turned over a new leaf, and would henceforth be more liberal in his treatment of the South, but to-night he had shown that there was no change in his spirit, or in his manner of supporting his views. There was really something imposing in the audacity of his statements, as, for instance, in his statement that the McEnery Government was supported only by a small faction in Louisiana, a statement for which he was unable to offer a particle of proof, and which was contradicted by all the facts in the case. The Senator from Indiana was shocked at the idea of putting Gov. Warmoth again in power in Louisiana; but, it would be remembered, that a few years ago the same Senator had argued, again and again, in favor of extending the term of Gov. Bullock and his Legislature in Georgia for two years, upon the ground that if that were not done, society would be disturbed. It would not do for a great friend of the villain Bullock to be so alarmed or so scrupulous about reinstating Warmoth in the Governorship of Louisiana. Mr. Schurz then argued at length that the Kellogg Government was utterly unrepublican and fraudulent. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections state that in Louisiana there were two so-called governments—one a mere *de facto* government, and the other in a greater degree the *dejure* government. This being so, and the *defacto* government having been set up solely by Federal usurpation, the duty of Congress was plainly to undo that usurpation, and make the *dejure* government the *defacto* government also. The President's last message showed that he had discovered his mistake, and wished Congress to help him out of the difficulty, and it was the duty of Congress to make it easy for the President to retrace his false steps in the matter. If our free government was to be maintained, these usurpations must be stopped. If the people South were expected to obey the laws, we must ourselves respect the laws.

Mr. COLE moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Lost,—yeas, 15; nays, 24.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that until a new election can be held the Kellogg Government shall be recognized instead of the Government of Warmoth, which was legally in power before the last election.

Mr. MORTON opposed the plan of ordering a new election, even with this amendment. He would not, under any circumstances, assent to the principle of the bill reported by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the people of Louisiana, having had an election in form according to the laws of the State, must have, prima facie, elected somebody. The question then was, who was elected, and it appeared from the report of the Committee that, on the face of the returns, McEnery was *prima facie* elected. Therefore, Congress, if it had been appealed to at first, would have been obliged to recognize that government as, *prima facie*, the government of the State, and it was so obliged still, its right and duty in the matter being in no way affected by the action of the President. The President's action was necessary and right under the circumstances, but the duty of deciding finally rested not with the President, but with Congress, and the duty of Congress was to make haste to undo the usurpation committed by the United States Judge, and leave the people of Louisiana to regulate their government under the laws of Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN did not care much whether Congress should recognize McEnery or Kellogg until the new election, but preferred Kellogg, because the President had recognized him. The Warmoth Government he regarded as out of question.

At 2:10 a. m. Mr. SHERMAN proposed that, after the morning hour to-morrow, the vote should be taken on the bill and all amendments; pending the debate on each amendment, five minutes on both sides being allowed.

Mr. MORTON objected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Sherman, that the Kellogg government should continue to be recognized as the government until the new election. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 27.

HOUSE.

AMES AND BROOKS.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock, the hour previous to the regular time of meeting being considered as part of the legislative day of yesterday, to be divided among members wanting to speak on the expulsion resolution.

Mr. BIRD favored the power of expulsion.

Mr. HOLMAN took similar ground. He regarded this as the first great contest between the representative government and a great many corporations.

Mr. TOWDSEND (New York) declared himself against the right of expulsion. The remedy for the decay of moral virtue was not to be found in expulsion.

Mr. WOOD differed somewhat from either side on the question of jurisdiction. He thought the Committee had exceeded their authority, and their report did not justify expulsion. Ames was a chosen victim because he told the truth and turned State's evidence. Mr. Brooks, he argued, could not be comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Committee. He would vote against expulsion.

Mr. POTTER favored some form of condemnation, but thought expulsion a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SPEER thought the House could expel for offenses before election. He was for expelling Brooks. He believed Dawes and Scofield innocent, but thought Kelley and Garfield guilty.

At 11 o'clock to-day's session began.

Mr. SARGENT offered an amendment to the resolutions, reciting parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Ames and Brooks.

Mr. HOAR suggested that such an amendment created a still worse precedent.

Mr. POLAND proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before election, and to sustain his position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed of that subject, Mr. Poland came back to the facts in the case, and to the scheme of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to cheat the Government out of forty millions, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had contrived the scheme; but there was no man in New York shrewd enough to get the machinery running. They had to send almost as far as Boston to find a man, and they got the right man. But a difficulty grew out of that. This Boston lawyer said: "A mill with forty-seven millions in the hopper, a mill with which you are going to filch more than half that sum out of the Government. Then you have got a man with wit enough to devise the means by which you can do that, and cover up. You cannot put off that man with a fee of $3,000. He must have $6,000." The machinery had just got into operation, so that there would be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress, and not be troubled by government directors. Congress and government directors were the only things left that were to be feared, and these were to be taken care of accordingly. Mr. Ames had come to Congress with shares of Credit Mobilier stock in his pocket, and went around to various members of Congress and leading men, and said that he had got an excellent investment, a thing which would pay 10 per cent, and offered it to members who, he said, had been good friends to the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that those who had took shares from him should think it was an honest thing. He had found it necessary to clothe in the habiliments of honesty.

The hammer fell, the debate closed, and the House was brought face to face with the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, for the purpose of referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 59; nays, 164.

The next question was on substituting the Sargent resolutions for those reported by the Select Committee. The vote was—yeas, 115; nays, 110.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) and VOORHEES (Ind.) having originally voted no, changed their votes to aye, and endeavored to give their reasons, but were not permitted, under the rule which forbids debate during the roll-call.

The question then recurred on the first of Sargent's resolutions, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House, from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation."

This resolution was adopted—yeas, 181; nays, 36.

YEAS.

Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck (Ga.), Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Boarman, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Bunnell, Burchard, Burdett, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clark, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crocker, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Donnan, Dox, Duboise, Duell, Duke, Donnell, Eames, Ely, Finkelburg, Foster (Pa.), Foster (O.), Foster (Mich.), Frye, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock,

Handley, Harmer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hereford, Hendon, Hibbard, Hall, Hoar, Holman, Houghton, Kellogg, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Meyers, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morphis, Myers, L., Niblack (Fla.), Niblack (Ind.), Orr, Packard, Parker (N. Y.), Parker (Mo.), Pendleton, Poland, Patton, Potter, Price, Prindle,

Randall, Read, Rice (Ill.), Rice (Ky.), Ritchie, Roberts, E. H., Roberts, W. R., Robinson, Rogers (N. Y.), Rogers (N. C.), Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargent, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (O.), Smith (Ky.), Speer, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Turner, Tuthill, Tyner, Upson, VanTrump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whitley, Whiteley, Willard, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (O.), Winchester, Wood, Young—181.

NAYS.

Adams, Averill, Barry, Beck (Ky.), Brooks, Buffinton, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Comingo, Conner, Dickey, Eldridge,

Elliott, Esty, Farwell, Garrett, Hayes, Hooker, Maynard, McHenry, Morphis, Negley, Packer, Peck,

Pierce, Perry, Rainey, Sawyer, Seeley, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, St. John, Twichell, Voorhees, Williams—36.

Mr. BROOKS voted in the negative.

The next resolution of Mr. Sargent was then voted on. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House, from New York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad and of members of this House to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 174; nays, 32.

The next resolution included in Sargent's substitute was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Special Committee be discharged from further consideration of this subject."

Mr. HOAR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table.

Mr. WOOD suggested that that would prevent the reporting of resolutions as to the other members implicated.

The SPEAKER said that it certainly would. It would be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and disposed of the report of the Committee.

Mr. SARGENT asked what would the Hoar motion carry to the table? Would it carry the resolutions already adopted?

The SPEAKER replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions already adopted.

Mr. HOAR withdrew his motion.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the Committee were not adopted, it would be in order for any member to offer as a privileged question resolutions as to other members affected by the testimony.

The SPEAKER replied that if the House did not discharge the Committee from further consideration of the subject, it would, of course, be still before the House. If the Committee were discharged, the subject would be taken away from the House as a question of privilege.

A vote was then taken, and the resolution discharging the Committee was rejected,—yeas, 104; nays, 114.

There was more excitement during the progress of the vote, and more interest manifested in its result, than attended any of the other votes, as the failure of the resolution would open the whole subject as to all the other members implicated.

The question occurred on the preamble of Sargent's substitute, as follows:

"WHEREAS, By the report of the Special Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House, in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America, occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the people having intervened; and

"WHEREAS, Grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election; therefore,"

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the preamble on the table.

In reply to excited and various questions from all quarters as to the effect of the motion, the SPEAKER stated that it would carry the whole subject on the table and put an end to it, except as to the resolutions already adopted. They had been finally disposed of, and were not before the House.

The question was taken on Sargent's motion, and was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 131.

The preamble was then rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 112.

Several members addressed the Chair, having resolutions to offer.

The SPEAKER recognized Mr. HALE, who moved that the report of the Committee be recommitted to the Select Committee, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether it would be in order, if that motion were agreed to, to offer a resolution of instructions to report back resolutions in regard to the other gentlemen implicated.

The SPEAKER thought not.

The HOUSE refused to second the previous question—77 to 83.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper and Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania; Glennie W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; and John A.

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Convention of Farmers at Centralia, Ill.

Addresses by Mr. W. C. Flagg and Others.

The Resolutions.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 26, 1873.

SIR: The Convention of the farmers of this district assembled here to-day in large numbers. Though the day was inauspicious, and a driving storm of rain occurred in the morning, yet the spacious hall was crowded by the citizens of this and the surrounding counties, who manifested in various ways that their gathering meant business, and they assembled and went at it in a business-like way.

The meeting was called to order at the appointed hour, and D. D. M. Horton was made Temporary Chairman, and, on taking the Chair, briefly stated the objects of the Convention, and the spirit that animated the farming class in favor of a more just and equal system of laws and purer legislation. He suggested that the morning hour be devoted to the appointment of committees for the proper organization of the Convention.

The suggestion was adopted, and the following committees were appointed:

COMMITTEES.

On Permanent Organization—Marion County, L. G. [illegible]; Clinton, J. A. Wakeham; Washington, H. Whittenberg; Fayette, G. W. Hudley.

On Resolutions—Clinton County, Judge Robert Bowman; Marion, Judge J. W. Primmer; Bond, G. M. Tatham; Washington, H. D. W. Wittenberg; Fayette, L. D. Morey; and, on motion, Dr. Horton was added to the Committees.

Permanent Organization of the District—Clinton County, R. S. Powers; Washington, Matthew Pole; Marion, George Bough; Bond, F. Dusser; Fayette, L. D. Morey.

Finance—Marion County, James Wilson; Clinton, Daniel Porter; Fayette, Jacob Breeze.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Organization then reported the officers of the Convention, as follows:

President—James Wilson, of Sandoval.

Vice-Presidents—N. E. Way, of Washington County; Daniel Prather, of Clinton; B. W. Haley, of Fayette; G. W. Tatham, of Bond.

Secretary—S. P. Tuffts, of Marion.

The report was adopted, after adding the name of Mr. Dedrick to the list of Vice-Presidents.

After brief, desultory discussion upon several minor subjects, the late decision of the Supreme Court was read, and the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the assembling of the meeting, the hall was perfectly jammed, and great interest was manifested. The programme of the meeting indicated a speech from W. C. Flagg, of Moro; but, that gentleman not being present, the report of the Finance Committee was heard, and a collection was taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Judge Bowman, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following, which were heartily adopted, the Judge being frequently interrupted with applause during the reading:

Resolved, 1. That the railways of the State, being quasi-public corporations, chartered and endowed with the right of eminent domain because they were intended to be of public use, must therefore be run in the public interest, at the smallest possible cost to the shippers and passengers thereon; and that no railway has the right to demand more than a fair profit on the money invested in it by its stockholders.

2. That the railway companies of Illinois and other States have persistently, in defiance of law, contrary to public policy, and opposed to an enlightened self-interest, charged rates of fare and freight that past experience has demonstrated to be unnecessary to the corporations, burdensome to the public, and destructive of production in agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests.

3. That this great abuse, amounting to the annual extortion of millions of dollars annually from the producers and consumers of the State, *must and shall be abated*; and that we pledge our individual and united exertions to that end, from this time until the end of the contest.

4. That we request our legislators to pass the Vaughn and Hildrup bills, or some laws equivalent thereto, together with such changes as may be indicated by the late decision of the Supreme Court.

5. That we can have but little hope of legislators or courts whose pockets are filled with railroad passes; that to give a free railroad pass to any public officer is bribery in its most vicious and insidious form; and that the acceptance of such a pass shall be made a crime against the laws of the country, and ought to be punished accordingly.

6. That hereafter no one shall receive our votes for any office of trust or profit, who is not known to be fully identified with our interests, which interest we claim to be in consonance with the public good.

SPEECH OF MR. W. C. FLAGG.

After the reception and indorsement of the resolutions, which was done heartily, Mr. W. C. Flagg, an intelligent farmer of Madison County, addressed the Convention as follows on railroad monopolies:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been requested to say a few words to-day upon the causes that have brought about the present conflict with the railroad monopolies that are now assessing and collecting arbitrary amounts from the people by virtue of their being practically masters of the position.

A monopoly in this sense is a company or corporation that has obtained such control of any article or privilege as to command whatever price it may choose to ask, and it is the peculiar and special device of the modern speculator, from the grain-dealer in Chicago who tries to make a "corner" on oats, to the European Rothschilds, who are reputed to have been purchasing all the quicksilver mines in the world.

These monopolies have their origin either in the nature of the case, or in the special and exclusive power of governments to hold or grant them. Thus the United States Government has a monopoly of carrying the mails, coining money, and the like. The State of Illinois has a monopoly in the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In both these cases, there being no object in profit, the object has been to furnish the public with a given convenience at the lowest possible cost, and there is no doubt that the public interest has been greatly promoted thereby.

Other enterprises are practically monopolies without there being any special prohibition of competition; such as water-works, gas-works, ferries, horse-railways, express companies, freight companies, and railway corporations,—the three latter named being practically one. The reasons why one of this class of enterprises, having once got a foothold, can hardly be rivalled, are to some extent obscure; but the principal reason is, that it is hazardous to put capital, in a permanent and unchangeable form, into competition with them, and capitalists are timid. But the fact is generally admitted; all these, and especially railways, are monopolies.

"These," says John Stuart Mill, "are always in a great degree practical monopolies; and a government which concedes such monopoly unreservedly to a private company does much the same thing as if it allowed an individual or an association to levy any tax they chose, for their own benefit, on all the malt produced in the country, or on all the cotton imported into it. To make the concession for a limited time is generally justifiable, on the principle which justifies patents for inventions; but the State should either reserve to itself a reversionary property in such public works, or should retain and freely exercise the right of fixing a maximum of fares and charges, and from time to time varying that maximum. It is perhaps necessary to remark that the State may be the proprietor of canals or railways without itself working them; and that they will almost always be better worked by means of a company renting the railway or canal for a limited period from the State."

I add, in corroboration of this opinion, the argument drawn from the facts by H. C. Carey, in his "Social Science": "Throughout Continental Europe generally, the several communities have, therefore, deemed it necessary to exercise a sound discretion in reference to the roads that might be constructed, while retaining a controlling power in regard to the terms upon which they should be required to do their work. The consequences of this are to be seen in the facts, that, while their charges are moderate, they have, with few exceptions, been profitable to all,—giving fair dividends to their owners, while facilitating intercourse, and thereby giving value to both land and labor. In Great Britain, on the contrary, it has been held that the interests of the community were to be promoted by the largest competition for the construction of roads, the result now exhibiting itself in ruinous competition for business at one moment, and high charges at another; in the general ruin of those who have made the roads; in expulsion of the population, and consolidation of the land. As a remedy for these evils, under which they suffer, the railroad companies are now engaged in the creation of a sort of congress,—an *imperium in imperio*,—that will probably, and at no distant day, control the legislation of the country.

"So it is even now in the United States,—railroad companies already controlling the legislation of many of the States,—the day for general combination having not yet arrived, but there are many evidences of its near approach. When it shall arrive, it will furnish new proof of the fact, that, of all governments, the most exhaustive and oppressive is that of the transporters."

I call your attention to these last words: "*That, of all governments, the most exhaustive and oppressive is that of the transporters.*" They were written in 1860, and "The day for general combination" is already come.

The railway companies, being, then, in their nature, monopolies, should not have been expected to have their rates regulated by competition. While receiving due encouragement, they should never have been permitted to arbitrarily fix their own rates for freight and passengers. But, as a matter of fact, railway and other charters have been granted without knowledge and without thought. Only a few States seem to have had men of sufficient foresight in their councils to insist on retaining in the power of the State, in express words, the power of future legislation and regulation. Unlike ferry, bridge, and canal companies, railway companies were left, in many cases, restricted only by the common law of common carriers.

It is evident that, in railways and railway corporations, we have been, and are, dealing with something we very imperfectly understand, and whose immense influence on modern civilization was not comprehended by American legislators. But the American predilection for individual liberty extended so far as to be inclined to concede too much even to corporations, and we have given railway corporations nearly all they have asked.

Railway corporations, on the other hand, have shown an unaccountable facility for falling into unscrupulous hands. In no other business where money is massed in large amounts, whether manufacturing, commerce, insurance, or banking, has there been so much unmitigated and unblushing rascality as in the management of railway corporations. Whether on account of the large amounts involved, or the lack of proper checks and balances in the rendering of accounts, and the consequent looseness of management, that makes them excellent means for peculation and the forwarding of personal ends, for some reason they are made the peculiar and profitable prey of men of the stamp of Vanderbilt, Drew, Fisk, and Gould.

Here, then, we have the conditions of unmitigated extortion; unlimited power to charge, in the hands of rapacious and unscrupulous men. That this power has not been abused more than it has, is due to the fact that all railway men are not unscrupulous, and that those who are did not recognize their advantage and avail themselves of it earlier, simply because, like the rest of us, they were short-sighted. We have escaped, to a certain extent, also because there has been at times competition; and consolidation is comparatively a late fact. But that we are the victims of extortionate charges, based not so much on cost of transportation as upon the calculation of the endurance of those who are plundered, is now certain. Heretofore, the fact of extortionate charges has been a good deal kept out of sight. When we found we could send a bushel of wheat at $1.25 per bushel 4,000 miles by rail, instead of 125 by wagon, before it would be consumed by expenses, we were too much gratified at the fact to scan charges closely. While prices were high, and the percentage of cost of transportation was lower and less regarded. But when, as now, with low prices, we have also extortionate charges for bulky products, the fact that railway companies are charging far in advance of the necessary, and even the real, cost of transportation, becomes prominent and obnoxious.

This fact cannot be gainsaid or denied, let the advocates of the present extortionate system say what they will. It may be to a certain extent excused and palliated, as is attempted by an editorial in the *Railroad Gazette* of Feb. 8, upon "The Tendency of Freight-Rates," of which I have been favored with a copy, but certainly not justified or defended. You cannot defend a railway system that, as in Illinois, charged 3 2-7 cents per mile for passengers in 1865, at a period of great inflation, and rose to 4 1-5 cents in 1871, in the face of greatly-increased facilities, greater travel, and diminished inflation. You cannot defend the fact, which the writer in the *Railroad Gazette*, who seems a fair man, admits, that the producer, shipper, and consumer must, one or more of them, pay, during the last five years, nearly 33 cents freight on every bushel of 56 pounds of grain sent to New York.

Charges like these, as I have already and elsewhere shown, are extortionate, because largely in advance of the necessary and actual cost of transportation. Moreover, they are bad policy for the railroad company. They decrease and dry up the stream of production. They kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The wiser railway men partially see this; but the great concern of a superintending railway official is to make a good financial exhibit to the stockholders for his year. He lacks the nerve and the pluck to run on low rates, though it is morally certain that it would ultimately pay the best. I know a bit of road only 35 miles long, just finished, between Arcola and Paris, whose Constructing Engineer and Acting Superintendent, when that much was completed, had the nerve and the will (he is the son of one of our leading Champaign County farmers) to put passenger rates at 3 cents a mile, and freights in proportion. The result is full cars of passengers and full trains of freight; while the Illinois Central passenger cars run nearly half empty through the same region, at rates ranging between 4 and 5 cents a mile. More than this, the cheapening of freight, even over that thirty-five miles of railroad, has advanced the price of corn 4 or 5 cents per bushel at its western terminus. That shows what might be done by an enlightened self-interest, if we had men whose heads were as clear and hearts as right, in charge of the great railway routes Eastward.

Another and great cause of complaint against railway corporations is their discriminations. Practically, they drive manufacturers, and others who ship largely from the way-stations, to the terminal and junction stations. They depress business, real estate, agriculture, and enterprise, at one point, and force them unnaturally at another, according to the caprice or supposed interest of the railway corporation. The only excuse for this is competition at the terminal or junction points; and that now has ceased to have any considerable weight. They discriminate against Illinois manufactures. It cost as much, in 1871, to send condensed milk from the factory at Elgin to Chicago, as it did from New York factories to the same point; and thus the Northwestern Road, on an Illinois branch, used its power to break down our home-manufacturing product, and permit that of other States to have an undue advantage.

Again: Fluctuation in charges works a great mischief. The shipper, whether the farmer, the grain-buyer, or the manufacturer, can make no certain calculation of the cost of transportation. He must overcharge his customers, buy at unduly low rates, or run the risk of failure. Railway corporations seem entirely indifferent to this, and change their rates without reference to the bad effect it may have on their patrons.

Our railway corporations are habitually violators of our State laws. We have laws forbidding discrimination in freights, and fixing maximum passenger rates. Both have been continuously violated, ever since their enactment, by leading railroad corporations. True, they claim these laws to be unconstitutional; but that does not authorize a continuous violation of them during the time that is needed to test their constitutionality. We, as individuals, have been taught to obey a law until it was proved to be unconstitutional; but our railway corporations are only to be persuaded to do so by superior numbers.

These, then, are the grievances to be redressed. These, then, are the charges of the people against the railways. They charge exorbitant rates; they discriminate unjustly; they are capricious and unreasonable in their changing charges; they are violators of the law; and, for these wrongs, we demand redress.

We demand that the railway corporations of our State shall be submitted to State law and supervision. We will tolerate no power superior to the State within the State, save that of the General Government alone. I express the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of Illinois when I say that whatever legislation, appropriation, or condemnation is needed to submit the railway corporations to such supervision and control, our representatives should provide and our executive officers should enforce.

We want upon our statute-books laws that shall hold railway corporations under a continuous and inflexible rule of responsibility, as public or quasi-public corporations, controlling the public highways of the State. We demand laws declaring railroads public highways, upon which, upon payment of reasonable tolls, the cars of any and all companies shall have the right to run. We demand that all railway corporations shall be compelled to furnish adequate tracks and rolling-stock; and not, by furnishing insufficient facilities for shipping, compel extortionate rates for the small part of the freight properly forwarded. We demand laws fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight, and punishing unlawful extortion promptly.

We want legislation not only in our own State, but in States along the leading railroads throughout the country, all to the same end of lessening the great transportation tax. We may need National legislation, and the condemnation, State and National, of franchises so abused by the corporations that possess them.

But a remedy we must and will have. Times of high prices may come, when this grinding transportation tax may be less felt; but the continuous unnecessary drain upon the wealth of the country, required that a few may grow enormously wealthy, is contrary to the genius of Republican institutions, and a disgrace to the civilization of the age. It must not and shall not remain; and the 300,000 farmers of Illinois, whose fair and fertile farms are threatened by a taxation that no government would ever dare to assess, are the men who must begin and carry on the war. In our hands are the issues of this contest, and we deserve not the name of farmers—or freemen—if we permit the irresponsible and illegal force of railway monopolies to make us their vassals and payers of tribute. Let us fight it out on this line.

After the address of Mr. Flagg, which was well received by the Convention,

MR. CLARKE,

editor of the *American Bee-Journal*, was called for, and pledged his support to the movement, which was but in the interest of justice to all classes. His remarks abounded in pointed and practical common sense, with a spice of humor, and apt illustrations that elicited repeated applause.

MR. MATHEWS,

of Indiana, being present, was invited to address the Convention, and responded in a brief address on the encroaching power of moneyed corporations, shaping, directing, and preventing legislation in this country, as an evil of alarming magnitude, and that demanded the earnest consideration of the masses of the people. He knew of no class of the people that legislators would more readily heed than farmers. If they resolutely and firmly demanded their rights, they could accomplish, beyond all doubt, the objects of the present movement. Their sister State of Indiana, through the efforts of a State officer who came from the farm to control the finances of that State, had revolutionized the whole system of revenue; and the taxation of corporate capital, secured by his influence, would now yield hundreds of thousands of dollars revenue, and thus lighten the general burden of taxation. Mr. Mathews urged that the time had come when the pockets of legislators should not be stuffed with bonds and railroad passes; and, if the farmers of the country would adhere to the *must* and the *shall* of their resolutions, a purer legislation might be secured all over the country.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization for a District Convention reported as follows:

Resolved, That, in our judgment, it would be unnecessary and impolitic to organize the Sixteenth Congressional District into a separate organization.

Resolved, That we would propose to this Convention the organization of neighborhood and school district clubs, all over the counties of this district; which clubs should be represented in county societies in each county of the district; which county societies could, at any time, unite in a district convention when circumstances would indicate such a movement.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Bloomington Convention in recommending Col. Morgan for reappointment upon the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Resolved, That, in addition to Col. Morgan, the farmers are entitled to one other member on said Board of Railroad Commissioners; and that we request the Governor to appoint W. C. Flagg to represent us on said Board.

DR. HOUTEN

was then called for, who made some pointed remarks in relation to the practical benefits of the local organizations. He urged the citizens of each county represented to take an active interest in securing local organizations everywhere, and to go forward in the movement, shouldering the expense, and combining together in every proper way to defeat the efforts of the railroads to absorb the proceeds of their labor.

After the adjournment of the Convention, which then took place, the

MARION COUNTY ORGANIZATION

was formed, and committees appointed for the calling of a county meeting on the 18th of March at Salem. It is understood that the other counties will also organize.

The meeting adjourned with the best feeling on the part of all.

IT WAS CLEARLY MANIFEST

that the farmers assembled meant business; that they felt themselves emancipated from party trammels, and will, in the future, labor for good legislation, equal and just to all classes of the people. The stirring speeches were repeatedly applauded, and there appeared that earnest determination on the part of all that clearly argued success.

LADY PRACTITIONERS.

Commencement Exercises of the Woman's Hospital Medical College.

Diplomas Delivered to Six Graduates—Remarks of Mr. Blatchford and Dr. McWilliams.

The ceremony of delivering to the graduates of the Woman's Hospital Medical College their diplomas was gone through with yesterday afternoon, in the Methodist Church Block. The faculty, the graduating class, and quite a number of ladies were present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Ryder.

REMARKS OF MR. BLATCHFORD.

The presiding officer, Mr. Blatchford, then said:

The resignation of our President, the Rev. Dr. Haven, caused by his recent removal from the West, makes it my duty to preside on this occasion. I was not aware, however, till last evening, that any remarks would be expected at this time, and must therefore claim your indulgence for these brief words. It is now about eight years since, in the building preceding this, on this very site, was organized the Woman's Hospital Medical College. Among the friends here to-day I recognize some whose presence cheered us then. From various quarters came the demand for this movement,—the indications were unmistakable that the time for organization had come,—and the history of the institution has abundantly proved that our work was not undertaken too soon. I will not weary you with recounting the trials which attended our earlier years. They form the dark background which brings out the brighter picture of the success we are able to record to-day. It would be a grateful duty, did not their presence here forbid it, to mention by name those to whom whom we are chiefly indebted for these results. They have been sustained and cheered amid the manifold and trying discouragements of these years by a deep conviction of the need of the work they had undertaken, and that abiding faith which has ever been to noble workers both their inspiration and the pledge of their success. Let us tender them, at this time, our gratitude. We have, in the aid rendered from time to time, received undoubted proof of the sympathy and confidence of the public. It becomes us, however, especially on this occasion, publicly to express our appreciation of the timely gift bestowed upon us through the wise discrimination of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. But, beyond them, our thanks are due to the numberless and unknown friends who came to the relief of the Chicago sufferers by fire, among whom we stood homeless. In the permanent buildings of the institution hereafter it may be deemed suitable, in some enduring form, to perpetuate the remembrance of the source from whence this bountiful gift was derived. The donation enabled us to secure the eligible lot upon which our hospital is erected, on the corner of Adams and Paulina streets, on the West Side, the value of which, including the admirable improvements just completed, will fall little short of $38,000, upon which there are some small balances yet unpaid, amounting to less than $2,000, and towards which we have some subscriptions. The ladies who, to-day, receive their diplomas constitute the second class which has graduated from the College. The first class,—three in number—graduated two years since. The great fire, which consumed our building, located on North Dearborn street, broke up the class of 1872, as all the energies of the institution were massively concentrated upon hospital work for many months following. But during this last college-year thirty students have been in attendance upon the lectures; and the graduates of to-day assure us, by the successful examinations they have sustained, that in the practice of their profession they will give proof of that thoroughness of training which is pre-eminently the aim of this College to bestow. The full benefits, however, of the liberal course of instruction pursued by the Woman's Medical College can only be secured by those whose previous intellectual discipline has prepared them for close study and accurate observation.

THE GRADUATES.

He then delivered the diplomas to Mrs. Mary E. Bennett, Miss Phoebe A. Sprague, Miss Sarah J. Finch, Miss Charlotte Moore Wedgwood, Miss Rosa H. Engert, and Miss Margaret Ellen Holland, who compose the graduating class.

DOCTOR M'WILLIAMS

then addressed the graduates on behalf of the faculty. He congratulated them for what they had done, but warned them that they had much else to do, and would have to work more laboriously than ever before in the new career into which they were entering. Many who had received diplomas failed because they lacked the necessary capacity. There was sufficient employment for the competent, and for those who adhered strictly to the profession, and who were always students. They should attend professional meetings and read professional papers. They must not depend wholly on book-knowledge, but supplement it by observation. They must love the profession for itself alone, and without that they could not succeed. Instead of spending their leisure time in tea or card parties, they should devote it to study. They should always be prompt and punctual, and never complain of a want of time. They should tell the truth, but not magnify trifling ailments for the sake of a fee, or administer unnecessary medicines. They should also be honest with their professional brethren, and not seek to take unfair advantage of them, and aid in injuring their characters. They should get the National Code of Ethics, and study it, and also follow the Golden Rule. They need not expect a life of inglorious ease, but must do their work faithfully, and find their reward in doing it. They would witness many scenes of anguish and distress, and they would require self-control and self-sacrificing energy. They must attend equally on rich and poor, and go out in storm or shine, by night or day. If they wiped away a tear, or alleviated a pang, then their life would have been a success. Still they must charge fair fees, and must not let their benevolence be bounded. They must be forbearing with the sick, and endure patiently all the scandal of the profession and the community. In conclusion he urged them to be Christians, and pointed out the many advantages thereof.

THE SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

was then read, as follows:

The spring term will commence Monday, April 7, and continue until July 1. Two lectures will be given each day, in addition to hospital instruction. Clinics during the entire term will be held at the following-named hospitals: Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Adams and Paulina streets; County Hospital, corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets; Mercy Hospital, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Dr. Ryder closed the services with a benediction.

Sleeping-Cars.

From the New York Times.

Recent English tourists who have visited this country, and written subsequent books of travel, have never failed to praise the Pullman palace and sleeping-cars, and to urge their adoption by English railways. The latter having copied, to some extent, the American fashion of railway accidents, have at length been induced to consider the subject of sleeping-cars. The Midland Railway has just made a contract for a number of American sleeping and palace-cars, and travelers on that line will soon have an opportunity of using them. It is to be hoped, in adopting what is really a great benefit to travelers, that the English railway companies will not also adopt the unpleasant features of the sleeping-car. The ill-mannered porter who forces passengers to go to bed and get up precisely when he thinks proper, and who never fails to produce that hopeless entanglement of boots which leads to so much misery and profanity in the morning, is not a necessary feature of the sleeping-car, and should, by no means, be introduced upon any English railway.

Fish Culture.

Seth Green is doing an invaluable work in the stocking of waters with fish. The supplies of fish and spawn for stocking purposes, which are furnished by Mr. Green, are enormous. The Rochester *Democrat* says that over 100 lakes and streams have been furnished with bass, or pike, or both, this winter. Every one who has applied has carried away from 70 to 150 fish. To show how far such a number goes in stocking a body of water, the *Democrat* says: "We may mention than fourteen years ago, fourteen black bass were placed in the Potomac, and that the river has now become the best stream in the country for black bass fishing."

CALIFORNIA.

The Financial Condition of the State.

The Causes of That Condition.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1873.

I am prompted to give you my impressions of California, however crude and incorrect they may be. Your readers are at liberty to take them for what they are worth.

The great, characteristic peculiarity of California is

THE CLIMATE,

which, in January, coming as I did from the cold and snows of Montana, seemed to me most transcendently beautiful and mild. The shrubs and flowers on the mountain-sides and in the valleys are opening their blossoms, and the grass and winter wheat are green and rapidly growing, being about six inches high. Radishes and other garden vegetables are ready for the table, and everything betokens spring. The frogs peep from the sloughs and marshes by the roadside, and the early spring-birds are already building their nests.

The climate of California is, beyond question, the finest in the States. The soil is equal to any. No Californian can be found who does not religiously believe this, and perhaps nobody outside will care to dispute it.

RESOURCES.

The agricultural resources of the State are immense, and in greater variety than can be found on the globe. The prodigious wheat crop last year is as yet, in large part, unsold. The wine product is very great and valuable. The mines of California produce annually $25,000,000. The aggregate agricultural product is probably four times that of the mines. Woolen-manufacturing, leather, shoes, wagons, harness, and other manufacturing are not inconsiderable, while the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, in addition to the ordinary work of our own Government, is about to undertake the repair of Russian ships, and the furnishing of stores, to the amount of $2,000,000,—the money being already on deposit here to pay the bills.

HARD TIMES.

With these resources, and others which are not named, it would seem that hard times ought to be comparatively unknown in California. Yet I am satisfied, from what I have seen and heard, that there are more poverty and destitution here; more poor people out of work, seeking work, and unable to get work to do; more men working hard for low wages,—wages just sufficient to enable them to live from hand to mouth; more merchants and business men complaining of hard times and dull trade; more house-owners in the cities and large towns unable to get a fair rent; more stock-raisers, and wool-growers, and farmers complaining of low prices,—than can be found elsewhere in the United States. In this city, real estate is rapidly on the decline, and almost all kinds of business at a stand-still. Mining stocks were never so low, and yet it would seem that they have not yet touched bottom. The hotels are empty, and they ought to be; stores and houses stand empty, or are paying a very nominal rental; and everything indicates general depression. I hear much said about the probable cause of this state of things, and

THE GENERAL CONCLUSION

seems to be, that there are three causes which contribute to the general result:

First—Monopoly of the soil by a few capitalists and railroads.

Second—An exclusive financial system, which isolates the State from the other United States.

Third—The importation of Chinese labor, with which American labor cannot successfully compete.

This is my own conclusion; and I emphasize the first and second as the chief causes, as, if they did not exist, the third would do no particular mischief, but perhaps contribute to the general prosperity. Two hundred individuals own, in the State of California, from 1,000 to 500,000 acres of land each. About fifteen persons own from 300,000 acres to 500,000 acres each. The Central Pacific Railroad Company own 12,000,000 acres. As one rides over the State, no small farms, or at least very few, of 160 acres or less, are to be seen. Vast areas undivided by fences are seen everywhere, which indicates very plainly how the matter stands. These lands are covered with vast herds of sheep and cattle, or are cultivated to wheat, by cheap foreign—generally Chinese laborers, to the almost total exclusion of American labor; and the result is, that the "Blanket Brigade," so called,—which consists of from five to twenty young men in company, with their blankets on their backs, traveling up and down the State seeking employment,—is to be seen everywhere. As the cars stopped at the stations along the valleys, crowds of men, numbering from 25 to 200 or 300 (as at Sacramento), were always seen loafing around the depots, with anxious, hungry faces, and, as I am credibly informed, with not a dollar, many of them, in their pockets. These men are generally miners, "frozen out" by the cold iron hand of capital, and no longer able to maintain a foothold at their old, accustomed labor. The Chinese can live on little or nothing, and therefore can and do work for very small wages,—smaller than any American can keep body and soul together with.

The Bank of California, with other associated capitalists, has succeeded in maintaining

A CHINESE WALL OF HARD CURRENCY

around the State, thus isolating her financially from the United States, and most effectually excluding trade and commerce, and foreign capital, from her borders. An Eastern man, attracted by the climate, thinks he would like to immigrate to California, and he sets himself to seriously calculating the advantages and disadvantages in a business point of view. All at once he discovers that, if he immigrates, his capital is at once reduced one-eighth. He has $32,000 now. If he removes to California, on crossing an imaginary line, somewhere in the Sierra Nevadas, his pile will suddenly melt down to $28,000. He will lose four of five years' labor, beside expenses and other sacrifices incident to removal. And it does not take much serious reflection to make him disgusted with the thought of going where the people are so insane as to erect a wall for the express purpose of keeping him out. Thus the capital is kept out of California which would otherwise be taken here by the immigrant. In a business or commercial view, the wall is still more effectual. Merchants buy goods and manufactures in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and pay in greenbacks. They add transportation, insurance, and large profits, and sell for gold, which they swap, at 12 to 14 cents premium, for greenbacks. In this way, the trade of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Montana has been almost entirely driven away from San Francisco. The gold system is

KILLING THE TRADE

of San Francisco about as effectually as if the earthquake last fall had dropped it forty fathoms below the surface of the Pacific Ocean. Still, the people see it not. They are going to buck against the national system of finance, as the little bull butted the engine, until they beat their own brains out,—until the trade of the Pacific Coast is utterly ruined, and only a few bankers and land-monopolists, who have grown immensely rich on the ruin of everybody else, survive.

Let the people of the great and glorious State of California at once awake to the true state of things. Let them immediately adopt

THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY,

and give up the folly of attempting to maintain a peculiar system; otherwise they will bitterly repent of their madness when it is too late. No State, not even New York or Pennsylvania, could begin to do successfully what California, with only a small fraction of their capital, has attempted. The fact that California is a gold-producing State cuts no figure whatever; and yet this probably is the *ignis fatuus* which has led her into the folly of which she is now, and will continue to be, the victim. Let California hug her gold-delusion no longer,—not a single moment. She can now mitigate, but not avoid, the penalty which eight years of egregious stupidity on her part has incurred. Her merchants and farmers begin to see where and how a few capitalists, landholders, and demagogue politicians have led her. Many have seen clearly, from the beginning of the folly, where it would land her. The majority of honest men of sense know that the State will be

PLUNGED IN BANKRUPTCY

within three years, unless her financial policy is reversed. She would have been bankrupt to-day had not Providence come to her relief in the form of an unprecedented wheat-crop the past season. The product of her mines will materially diminish this year. A failure of her wheat-crop will insure general ruin by January, 1874. This is the prediction of at least not a few better financiers than your correspondent.

A. J. G.

[The foregoing letter presents an interesting, and, as we have reason to believe, a pretty correct, picture of the financial condition of commerce and the productive industries in California; but, as to the cause, we think the writer's conclusions are entirely erroneous. It is a popular error that the gold currency of the Pacific Coast is at the root of the unsatisfactory condition of trade there, when the fact is, that trade and mining have been immensely overdone. There are too many people trying to live by the interchange of commodities, and by the lottery of mining, and too few that are content to settle down to the more certain, but smaller, profits of agriculture. There is too large a proportion of the entire population in cities, and a greater accumulation of bank-capital than can be profitably used in the judicious encouragement of legitimate enterprises. There are only 700,000 people in the three States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and 150,000 of this 700,000 are in San Francisco, a city three times too big for the country, in its present state of development. Compare this with Chicago and its 350,000 people, surrounded by a population of 7,000,000 in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana, and the anomalous condition of San Francisco and California is apparent.

If there was any such loss or shrinkage on capital when it crosses the boundary between a greenback and a gold currency, as A. J. G. imagines, there would be an equal profit in bringing capital the other way, and the superabundant bank capital and deposits of San Francisco would flow eastward over the Sierras. The oft-repeated charge that the Bank of California has a monopoly of every important enterprise is, we believe, made in an entire mistake of the situation. The Bank of California, having got money invested in the starting of enterprises all over the State, finds itself compelled to invest more and more money to prevent their failure.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

THE LOW PRICE OF CORN.

One Cause Thereof.

STERLING, Ill., Feb. 3, 1873.

The Hon. James A. Patterson, Rock Falls, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest the efforts that are being made, on the part of the farmers of Illinois and other States of the West, to find the cause of the low prices of everything they have to sell. There have been various reasons assigned. Some of them are correct, and have become glaring abuses; and others are apparently of minor importance, yet are but the forerunners of greater oppression.

There is one important cause for the low price of corn that I have not seen referred to; and it is for the purpose of calling your attention to it that I address you this letter.

Before the late Rebellion, this country exported spirituous liquors, in the shape of alcohol, to the amount of 10,000 barrels a month, or 120,000 barrels a year. To make this amount of spirits would require 2,500,000 bushels of corn. Illinois would furnish fully two-thirds of this article, and thus find a ready market for that much corn.

Congress found it necessary to impose a tax upon spirits, and refused to let them be exported unless the tax was paid. This put an end to all exporting of spirits, and for years it was utterly impossible to induce the Government to pass a law whereby this article could pass from the country free from the clutches of the tax-gatherer. During all that time, the Canadians were furnishing foreign countries with spirits, and the corn of the Great West was begging a buyer at prices that would make beggars of the farmers that raised it.

Repeated efforts were made to induce Congress to pass this law, and thus open a market for the immense quantities of grain that were being held all over the West, unable to find a remunerative market. Various pretexts were offered in apology for refusing this much-needed law, but never one that would stand the test of argument. To me it has been one of the unexplained mysteries why the Congress of the United States virtually said to the farmers of the West, You shall not have the advantage of this outlet for your grain. Pacific Railroads, Credit Mobiliers, and land-grants to the monopolies and oppressors of the country, could procure all the legislation necessary to their success; but the agricultural interests of the country had no advocates in the capital of the nation.

The distillers of the country, being deprived of this outlet for their spirits, found their business languishing, and legitimate business nearly or quite impossible. Finally, after years of repeated efforts for an export law, without success, they combined all their interests, went to Washington, and obtained sufficient attention to secure the long-needed law.

Congress, by a judicious law, said spirits might be exported. Now let us see how an Eastern Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue find how *not to do it*.

Mr. John S. Miller, of this city, is a large distiller of spirits, and is trying to export, under this law, his products. Exporting is usually done in 1,000-barrel lots. The spirits are placed in barrels day by day, under direction of an officer of the Government. By him they are gauged, and then a stamp placed upon the barrel, at a cost of 10 cents to the producer. From here the spirits go into a bonded warehouse, also in charge of another officer. Mr. Miller then gives a bond that neither he or the officer will steal them. When his 1,000 barrels have accumulated, they are taken from bond, and once more gauged. If they fall short from soakage into the barrel, evaporation, or any other cause, Mr. Miller must pay 70 cents per gallon for all there is found short. Another stamp is placed upon each barrel, at a further expense of 25 cents to the distiller. In addition to this, he gives a good and sufficient bond that these spirits shall be delivered within a given time to a foreign port. The spirits are shipped direct to the Collector of Customs in New York. There it is regauged, at an additional expense, and, many times, after such a delay as renders it impossible to deliver it to a foreign port within the time prescribed by law, and there is great danger of Mr. Miller's bond being forfeited, and his spirits seized by the officers. If the spirits fall short in New York, Mr. Miller has to pay for it; and, if they don't fall short, the liquor is at once seized, on the ground that something is wrong, for it ought to, and should, be short in a shipment of 1,000 miles.

Should the spirits be destroyed, from any cause, while in transit over the railroad, or the vessel sink, the distiller must pay the tax on the entire lot. Should he refuse, his bond is forfeited, and his property confiscated.

The practical effect of the law is destroyed by this exhibition of "how not to do it;" and exporting spirits might about as well be prohibited.

I am well aware that it makes but little difference to the farmers whether spirits are consumed at home or abroad; but it does make a vast amount of difference to them when the United States Government practically forbids the exportation to foreign countries of 2,500,000 bushels of corn annually in the shape of spirits.

The farmers of the West will find, as they proceed in their investigations, that, while it is true that the railroad companies are one of the evils of which they complain, there are many others, just as serious as this, that have their depressing effects upon the agricultural interests of the West.

The simple and plain truth of the matter is, that, while the farmers have been at home on their farms, busily engaged, the legislation of the nation has been all in the interests of rings, cliques, and combinations, and *against* the interests of the producers of grain in the West. You will find that there are many laws upon the statute-books of the nation, that are operating against your interests as much as, and even more than, the export law referred to in this letter.

I call your attention to this one point, inasmuch as your efforts thus far have been only in one direction,—believing, as I do, that the causes are numerous that have produced the results we see in the low prices of everything the farmer has to sell. Pardon the length of this letter, and believe me, respectfully yours,

A. A. FERRELL.

A True Story.

A correspondent of the Norfolk (Tenn.) *Journal* "has no doubt of the truth" of the following story, which he writes from Matthews Court-House, Va.:

"There appeared, during the last moments of Mrs. Silla Summers, a strange phenomenon and a coincidence probably unparalleled. A few of the neighbors were sitting in a lower chamber, where Mr. Summers was confined to his bed with the rheumatism. He had his face toward the fire; suddenly he asked them to look in the fire, and tell him if they saw nothing remarkable. They looked, and all at once uttered an exclamation of astonishment; for there, on the face of a charred log, was plainly traced, in letters of fire, the name of Silla. All watched it in silence, some hoping, some fearing its significance. Soon one letter went out, then another, and another, till the last, when simultaneously there was a burst of grief from an upper chamber. The last spark of life in Silla Summers went out together with the last letter of her name."

THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO.

The Aspect in the Environs—Extension of Population.

What One May Discover in Morning Rides.

Very many even of those most interested in the growth of this city rely for their main facts upon the figures of the directory, and rarely find the opportunity to look upon the aspects of that marvelous growth that is the modest boast of our citizens. There are hundreds of business men who never in the course of the year get as far away from their stores and offices as the city limits and termini of the street lines of conveyance. Even these, however, should reach surmises on the subject, by the now familiar objects, of new and constantly-increasing omnibus lines to all points of the compass. Two years ago, it was a struggle to maintain a single line on Wabash avenue. A few sparse vehicles left the business centre at long intervals for remote points southwest and northwest, but these were looked upon as the ventures of ambitious owners of outlying property. Now, at busy hours of the day, one is astonished to see the well-filled omnibuses roll into State street from the three divisions of the city, and the wonder grows where all these patrons come from. The average business man will be repaid by an hour or two spared from his office to answer the question.

Perhaps he remembers how easy it used to be to ride to the near confines of residences on the west, northwest, and southwest, and look out upon the open prairie. Let him try this now, and he will find the fact of distance will call for time as well as astonishment. We found one of these surprised parties, yesterday, on Lake street, at Western avenue. He found himself, as we did, entirely within the residence and business circle, though three miles west of the lake. All around and beyond are solid, comfortable, and elegant homes, business blocks in stone and brick, carrying every symbol of a prosperous neighborhood trade. The wide strip of territory added to the West Division by the Park bill has been marvelously transformed. And something more has been done than to create subdivisions simply for map and abstract-makers. There are more residents, and better tokens of improvement of every kind, beyond Western avenue to-day, than there were below Twenty-second street a few years ago. Everywhere are the appearances of a residence population that are there to stay, and neighborhoods that have secured the elements and surroundings of environs worthy of Chicago. These extend northward and thereaway westward until one is vastly astonished at what has been done in the vicinity of Irving Park, and in the once wide gap that cut off Holstein from Chicago. Southwest it is the same, and more so when one notes the suggestions of the near and wonderful future of the great manufacturing region of the South Branch, with its great outlay in vast manufacturing establishments, upon the industries of which are already meditated a demand for *four thousand* operatives, calling for a domestic and supporting population of twenty thousand souls.

We are not writing a real estate article. We are not pointing to land values, present or prospective. We are simply giving the presentment made to the eye of the citizen who shall push his morning or evening drive westward on Madison or Lake street until he reaches the limits of actual improvements, whence he can look north or south and discover the rest. Not a word in this of what is to be done, only what has been done, in the few years that have made Ashland avenue almost a central street between east and west. If the next morning he takes his drive southward along the lake shore, prepared to go until he reaches open prairie, he will have a second astonishment at discovering how the once scattered stations of the Illinois Central suburban trains are now all that will tell him of Kenwood and Hyde Park. The North Side would be outraged in soul if the third morning did not take him in that direction. If he stopped to look at wide gaps in the fine residence quarter between the river and Lincoln Park, east of Clark street, he would at least discover that the whole has been set apart, ruled, like a boy's copybook, with the copy set for a close and notably handsome area of city homes nearer to the heart of business than they can be brought in any other direction.

West of North Clark street he would find nearly as many buildings in number as the whole North Side contained before the fire, the new line of building carried so far north that Division street seems actually "down-town."

It is this, and precisely this kind of looking about town that our business men and capitalists need. Centred in their own affairs, cabined by their cares, few of them know anything of the actual growth of Chicago, and might even learn much from THE TRIBUNE carriers, and Uncle Sam's postal boys in gray blouses. It will be a healthy study for not a few among us who have been standing spell-bound at the marvellous growth of our business centre. They stare at this city of tall, magnificent blocks, built at the rate of *one business structure in every hour of the twenty-four* during the season of construction, and wonder who is to support all these. Our advice is, to take to Chicago streets, the best riding thoroughfares as a whole in the world, and go out and see. There are men to-day here, old residents, who look at these rebuilt streets, in the heart of the city, and are uneasy because they still think of Twenty-second street, Halsted street, and Chicago avenue as suburban, because they saw them thus only a few seasons ago, and have no knowledge of them since. We hope these gentlemen will not think of taking their summer trips abroad before they know a little more of the growth of Chicago as it actually exists to-day, and we have taken a little time and space to show them how to set about it.

BEECHER ON "GOING WEST."

In view of Henry Ward Beecher's appearance here to-morrow night, for the first time in twelve years, it is interesting to know just how he feels toward "the West," in which he made his start in life, and the following words spoken to his congregation before leaving them, on last Sunday, will be read with great interest by his admirers here:

It is now twelve years since I have taken the liberty to leave my own church, but have generally made it a point uniformly to be present and to do my own preaching both morning and evening, exchanging almost never, and then grudgingly. Now, then, it is only fair that the pastor may take a little liberty. You stay away when you have a mind to, and I ought to have the liberty to do so occasionally. In this instance the absence is more than ordinarily interesting to me. I go back to the old familiar places in which my own public life began. No one can tell, no words can express (here Mr. Beecher paused, almost overcome by emotion) the depth of the affection that I feel for the West, and to this hour I feel the pain of the separation from there. I go back to places now where cities are through which I have waded knee-deep in mud. I go back to make a circuit of 3,000 miles and deliver seventeen addresses in only twice as much time as it took me to go 300 miles when I journeyed first from Cincinnati. Twelve years ago I made substantially the same circuit. That I began on the Monday following the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the proclamation calling out 75,000 troops. As I made my trip I ran along the verge of a line of fire, and was greeted with the roll of the drum, the trumpet's sound, the flashing of the bayonet, tears, and parting salutations at every station. I went into Cincinnati, and that goodly people were so alarmed lest Kentucky should come over and swallow them up that they would not let me speak, and I had to shake off the dust of that city from my feet. I had to go on without the luxury of telling them what I thought of them. Times are changed; a thousand years ago did not include so great a change as that which twelve years have made in this Nation—so great a change as that by which slavery has been torn up by the roots; aristocracy shattered never to be restored—such a change as this followed by so peaceful an adjustment of things has never before taken place in so brief a time. I make now my pilgrimage to the West again under aspects a thousand times more propitious, and with the assurance that I am a citizen of a country free in fact, and which I can travel in every part without peril to life or limb. When last I went West I kept the line,—Mason and Dixon's line,—and there was danger in saying that God made men free and the Devil only took their liberties away; but now there is no such danger, and there is not a State in which I cannot speak unmolested; there is not a State in which I cannot state whatever is right for any man to say. I glory in the emancipation of my country; I glory in this with a joyous spirit, with a gladness I cannot express; I am proud now of my country; I rejoice in her destiny. I may never again have an opportunity to set my foot in the West, and I go with gladness, and although you cannot participate in my enthusiasm, I know you sympathize in it in the largest degree. I shall be absent but two Sabbaths, and be with you again on the second Sunday in March for the communion of the church.

Curing a Dog of Sucking Eggs.

This is the way a woman at Rising Sun, Ind., cured a dog of sucking eggs: "The wife of Thomas Murzel, living on Detzell Sheppard's place, being troubled with dogs eating her hens' eggs, thought she would give them a lesson they would remember. So, placing an egg on the ground, she took a glass bottle filled with gunpowder and poured a circle around it, then hid till the dog was about to take the egg, when she would touch it off. This she did twice, but the third time a coal of fire which she did not see caught the powder, and the bottle burst in her hand, burning her face, neck, and hands. Her dress was burned entirely off. Three children having followed her, two of them were burned, one, about 5 years old, severely, the other slightly. The eldest, having escaped unhurt, screamed for help, or they must all have perished." The dog now whines for gunpowder to eat with his eggs.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Immense Quantities of Tin Ore on the Shores of Lake Superior.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 24.

To the discovery of mineral deposits on the shores and beneath the bed of Lake Superior there seems to be no end. The extraordinary rich mines of native copper of that region have attracted the attention of the world, while its mountains of unsurpassed iron ore are nearly as widely known. More recently exceedingly rich deposits of silver have been found and profitably worked on the north shore, near Thunder Bay, while other deposits of the same metal have just been discovered on the Iron River, in the vicinity of Porcupine Mountains, on the south coast. Reports of gold discoveries in the immediate vicinity of the lake, at various points about its westerly end, reach us, with every evidence of credibility.

But more valuable far than all these is the recent discovery of tin ore in the most prolific quantities and richness that characterize all the deposits of that wonderful country. This discovery, the latest and as yet the least developed of any of the mineral discoveries of the region, promises to be the most important and valuable because of the scarcity of the metal on this continent and its universal use in this age of the world. There have been several slight traces of tin ore found in various localities in the United States and Mexico; but none of them have developed the metal in sufficient quantities to repay the cost of mining. Some years ago the United States Government, realizing the value and importance of this metal, offered a reward of $100,000 for its discovery in quantities sufficient to justify its mining, and the Canadian authorities also offered a liberal reward for the same object. Both of these offers, after standing open for years without accomplishing the desired purpose, were subsequently withdrawn. Now American enterprise and energy have brought to light what these large rewards failed to disclose. The deposits which have been so recently discovered are virtually inexhaustible, and, according to the analyses of the ores that have been made, are, like the other metalic deposits of the Lake Superior region, of unexampled richness.

A few years ago, a vein of virgin silver was discovered on a nearly submerged islet, just off the entrance to Thunder Bay, on the north shore of the lake. This discovery was followed by the formation of a company, with ample capital, that is now working at that point one of the most successful silver mines in the world. This discovery stimulated the zeal of explorers, with whom the whole north shore was soon covered. These enterprising searchers after hidden wealth soon unearthed other beds of silver along the coast in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, and 100 miles back in the interior, in the region of Shebandowan Lake, brought to light promising beds of quartz richly studded with gold. This discovery has remained in abeyance until the present time, it is alleged, because of a dispute between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba as to the ownership of the soil, and the subsequent inability of the discoverers to obtain patents for the land. But the adventurous exploring parties that pushed out in other directions from Thunder Bay were equally successful in their discoveries, and more so in their ability to secure title to the lands. One of these parties, following the coast down to the southeastward, in the vicinity of Otter Head, on the main land, north of Michipicoten Island, came upon a series of well defined veins of mineral deposits, cutting through the lofty cliffs that line that coast, and losing themselves in the fathomless depths of the lake. These veins yielded an exceedingly hard, dark, and heavy ore that was unknown to the explorers, but was supposed to be iron. Specimens were secured for assay, but when tested for iron failed to yield that metal. Traces, more or less, of copper and silver were found in some of the specimens, and some did yield a fair show of iron, but not a sufficient percentage to account for the high specific gravity of the ore. The assayers to whom the specimens were submitted, were either wholly unacquainted with tin, or else because, that metal was so completely unknown on this Continent, they failed to suspect its presence, and therefore made no tests for it; and so the value of the discovery was for a long time unknown. Some assays that were made of the product of these veins did produce a white metal which, as silver was the metal sought, was taken for silver without much scrutiny. But later and more thorough and more scientific analyses, made by Prof. Williams, of the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo.; by Dr. Aug. F. Jennings, Chemist and Assayer of the Detroit Mineralogical, Mining and Assaying Association, and by Dr. Torrey, of the United States Assay Office in this city, established the presence of tin in prolific quantities. Dr. Torrey says:

The ore is a true tin-stone or cassiterite, mixed with quartz. Some of it is massive, but a considerable portion of the specimen examined is in the form of small, translucent quadrangular prisms, some of which are perfectly terminated. The average of the samples yielded 38.3 per cent of metallic tin. It would be easy to concentrate the pulverized mineral to a considerably higher percentage of metal.

Dr. Jennings analyzed a great number of specimens, producing an aggregate average yield of 28.7 per cent of metallic tin. Some of his specimens yielded as high as 57.7. In reporting his analysis, he says:

The ores examined are free from any injurious minerals, and especially wolframite, which is often associated with tin ores, and whenever present always depreciates the value of the mining property and product. The specific gravity of wolframite so closely approximates the oxide of tin that any amount of mechanical washing cannot separate the two satisfactorily. The results of my investigations have convinced me that the metal produced from these ores cannot be excelled as regards its purity nor in the cost of working.

The location of this wonderful and most timely discovery, as already intimated, is on the north shore of the lake, in the province of Ontario. The precise point is about midway between the Sault St. Mary Canal and Thunder Bay, immediately opposite Michipicoten Island. The coast in this locality is high, rocky and barren. Cliffs of solid granite rise from the bosom of the lake to an altitude of 1,000 feet, their tops covered with a sparse growth of fir and cedar. This rock-bound coast is broken by an occasional ravine, through which some wild mountain streams find a precipitous course to the grand receiving reservoir. The mouths of these streams are usually broad and deep, furnishing secure and beautiful harbors, with sufficient borders of lowland for commercial purposes. These lowlands are covered with evergreens and white birch. A few stray Chippewa Indians wander through the forests back of the lake in that vicinity, and subsist by trapping otter and beaver, the furs of which they sell to occasional traders along the coast. Bears, wolves, and deer abound also in the woods, and abundance of water fowl and fish of the finest quality are always to be found in the lake and estuaries. The region is really a wilderness, presenting all the features of natural grandeur, beauty and solitude that struck the attention of the original discoverers of this Continent. There is not a single civilized human being residing within fifty miles of Otter Head, though a venturesome half-breed Canadian, with a full-blooded squaw for a wife, and a buxom lass, more Indian than white, their daughter, have established themselves at the head of the harbor at Otter Head and propose to remain there this winter to trade with the Indians. This is the first settlement of what is destined to be the most considerable and important point on Lake Superior.

The tin-producing region, so far as explored and surveyed, extends along the lake shore from Otter Head southeasterly for a distance of about twelve miles. The first discoveries were made near the mouth of the Puckersquaw River, eight miles below Otter Head, since which time new deposits have been successively discovered until now not less than fifty well-defined fissure veins of ore, with multitudes of feeders, have been brought to light, spreading like a vast network of mineral over the whole area about from a point three miles below the Puckersquaw to the [illegible] River, eight or ten miles above, and running back from the lake across the lofty cliffs inland as far as any explorations have been made. The exceedingly rugged and precipitous character of the country renders inland travel almost an impossibility, so that explorations have been mainly confined to the coast proper, though some of the larger veins have been traced several miles inland, while Indians report even richer lodes at a still greater distance from the lake. Some of the veins are found to be from six to twelve feet in thickness, as clearly shown by the action of time and the elements in wearing them away where exposed to atmospheric influences, leaving the granite walls on either side like a cut roadway, to mark their presence and course. These veins can be traced with the naked eye from cliff to cliff, across the rugged highlands and beneath the transparent waters of the lake until they are lost in its great depths.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Healy Slough Again---A Magnificent Dream.

End of the Norwegian Lutheran Church Secession Suit.

The Bertuccios of the Jury-Box Plotting a Revenge.

Appeal to Judge Gary Against the Reduced Pay.

Confidence Operators Sent to the Penitentiary.

An attempt to utilize the Healy Slough, by aid of the law, was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court. Citizens who have heard of the slough only as a receptacle for filth, as a stagnant pool of offal and everything that is detestable, and have never visited the spot, have but little idea of the possibly immense future value of the land bordering it, should the law be successfully invoked to change the condition of things now existing there. The story told in a bill for certain relief, which is given more formally below, shows what a series of wasted opportunities this same slough has been, and how magnificent a prospect awaits it. Briefly stated, the slough, was formerly navigable, for a considerable distance, from the South Branch of the Chicago River to beyond Archer avenue, the land on both sides being available for the erection of elevators, manufactories, wharves, docks, and the thousand-and-one industries that swarm but a few hundred yards further on, and which have been rendered impossible on this particular property by the erection of a certain railroad bridge, which has choked the slough, stopped navigation, and caused to lie idle, unproductive, even a nuisance, an estate that should be useful and valuable almost as the land on the main stream itself. The owners of the property, in the bill yesterday filed, seek to have this railroad bridge removed and a swing bridge put up in its place, by which means shipping will be enabled to ascend the stream, wharves and docks will be erected, elevators, warehouses, and buildings will be put up, and trade, which is always requiring fresh accommodation on the crowded highway known as the South Branch, will eagerly force its way into the new quarters opened for it. Such, in brief, are the hopes and prayers of the complainants.

The following is a synopsis of the bill: Robert W. Healy, James F. Healy, Mary A. Casey, and Ann Healy, represent that about 1832, Robert Healy, father of Robert and James Healy, and Mary A. Casey, settled upon and acquired the pre-emption of Lot 6, Block 1, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional part of Sec. 29, 39, 14, with certain exceptions named, afterwards completing his title by purchase from the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to whom such lands were granted by the Legislature for canal purposes in 1843; which Board later gave him a proper conveyance, and he entered and continued in possession of the same until his death, in 1871, when his heirs, these complainants, succeeded in possession. They represent that said premises are situate near the South Branch of the Chicago River, a navigable water-course flowing through the City of Chicago into Lake Michigan, one of the navigable waters of the United States, which river also connects with the Illinois & Michigan Canal, upon and by means of which river a large amount of shipping, internal commerce, water transportation, and inland navigation of the State of Illinois, of which Chicago is the chief centre, is transacted, and upon and along which rivers are located many of the principal warehouses, elevators, wharfs, and docks of the city. Further, that the Healy Slough, so called, is a natural stream of water, taking its rise in the southwest of said lands, running in a northeasterly direction towards the same, and, curving to the north, crosses Archer avenue, touches said premises on the southwest corner, still flowing to the north, said premises forming its western boundary, and empties into the South Branch, thus being an arm, branch, and affluent of said South Branch, and thereby connects with the Illinois & Michigan Canal and Lake Michigan, and being moreover one of the navigable waters flowing and leading into the St. Lawrence Atlantic. Further, that said Healy Slough was sufficiently, at the time said Healy took possession of said premises, and has ever since continued to be, except as the same has been since obtained, as hereinafter mentioned, a navigable water-course, or navigable arm of the said South Branch, and during all that time was of sufficient width (seventy to seventy-five feet), depth, and capacity to allow the free and unobstructed passage of vessels, steamboats, canal-boats, scows, barges, etc., to a considerable distance above Archer avenue, and that it was so used for many years after 1834, particularly in carrying on the business of Stearns' stone-quarry. Further, that the chief value of said premises, under such circumstances, was its adaptability for commercial purposes, and that Healy and other property-holders, mindful of the fact, united to deepen and improve the water by dredging to a uniform width of seventy-five feet and a depth of twenty feet along the front of their property, by which means they hoped to make their lands valuable as wharfing lots. Then came the Chicago & Joliet Railroad Company and built a bridge across the water-course, under the following section of their act: "That whenever it shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad to pass over any water-course, canal, or railroad, or highway, it shall be lawful for the corporation to construct their railroad across, or upon the same; *Provided*, that the corporation shall restore the water-course, railroad, or highway thus intersected to its former state, or in a sufficient manner not to have impaired its usefulness." By authority of this section the Railroad Company, in 1856 or 1857, with full knowledge of the navigability of the waters, erected what was called a movable swing draw-bridge over said slough, upon which they laid their track, and which interfered but little with the value of the property, as it does not permanently choke up the stream. Subsequently, the Company leased its line to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and the latter substituted for the draw-bridge an immovable one, whichleaves only a space of two or three feet between the piers, abutments, and wooden piles for navigation, by which means the premises have been entirely cut off from its water communications. That charge also that the Company has been accustomed to deposit large quantities of stone and gravel in the water, which has gradually choked up the stream; and that the depth of water at the bridge, and for a considerable distance above and below the same, which formerly was eight feet, is now but two feet, and that the channel is filled with sand, gravel, and other deposits. That the bridge, etc., for a considerable distance above and below the same, is a nuisance, and that the Healy Slough, so called, is a natural stream of water, taking its rise in the southwest of said lands, running in a northeasterly direction towards the same, and, curving to the north, crosses Archer avenue, touches said premises on the southwest corner, still flowing to the north, said premises forming its western boundary, and emption

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Fools Revenge."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Counterfeit."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 28, 1873.

The Senate of Virginia has passed a bill to pay the interest on some of the State bonds.

A new line of ten first-class propellers is to be engaged this year in the lake-traffic between Montreal and Chicago.

York and Pomeroy are both in disfavor with the Kansas Legislature. The former is censured by the Lower House for making charges which he cannot prove, and Senator Pomeroy is declared unworthy the respect of the people of his State. The Senate contents itself with refusing to pass a resolution praising York and condemning Pomeroy.

Castelar, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, asks all nations which have not yet recognized the Spanish Republic to do so at once. The Cortes has not yet passed any of the bills abolishing slavery in Porto Rico and the other colonies, or beginning any of the reforms which Castelar and his colleagues so warmly demanded when they were the powerless minority. The insurrections of the Carlists are spreading.

The Senate Appropriation Committee did well in voting against the addition of any subsidy amendments, but they might have given a better reason for their action. They rejected the amendments because they were not germane to any portion of the bill. They ought to have objected to them on the broad ground that Congress should grant no more subsidies of any kind, at any time or in any place.

Six women received their diplomas, yesterday, as graduates of the Woman's Hospital Medical College. During the year thirty students have attended the lectures. The first class, which was gradated two years ago, was three in number. The fire destroyed the building of the college, but a donation made them by the Relief Society has enabled them to obtain land on which they have built a hospital, which, with the lot on which it is situated, is worth $35,000.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, issued a *supersedeas* in the case of Rafferty, and Judge McAllister, under the circumstances, was forced to give the reasons why the Court could not refuse it. It appears that, in Rafferty's case, the same blunder was made as in the Perteet case, and the District Attorney, without having any record of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the previous case filed, proceeded to the second trial, upon a mere rumor, or hearsay, that the Supreme Court had reversed the previous judgment. Nearly all the interferences by the Supreme Court are compelled by the careless and reckless way in which the State's Attorneys perform their duty.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Alton case has led to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to amend the law which was thereby declared unconstitutional. This measure prohibits the charging of unjust or unreasonable rates by railroads. To charge more than 3 cents a mile for passengers, to vary freight charges disproportionately to distance, and, in the case of the transportation of lumber, coal, grain, and some other articles, to exceed certain maximum rates to be fixed by law, are specified as cases of unjust discrimination. The first offense is punished by a fine of $2,000; a second forfeits the charter.

The Fairbury (Ill.) *Independent* wants to know "Who is running our Government?" The question is addressed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and the immediate occasion of asking it is found in the imbroglio concerning the appointment of three Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois. We answer cheerfully that John L. Beveridge is running our Government in the Executive Department; the General Assembly in the Legislative Department; and the Judges in the Judicial Department. It has been sought to override and submerge both the Executive and the Judicial Departments by a volunteer department, but with so little success that the attempt seems to have been for the most part abandoned.

Peruvian news tells the same story of anarchy, assassination, and political incapacity that people learned years ago to expect from the South American Democracies. Two revolutionary leaders, about to leave Lima, having been shot by some unknown persons, an armed mob, infuriated by the charge that the Government had procured their murder, broke into the hall of the Peruvian Congress, and demanded that the Ministry be at once changed. They threaten revolution if they are not at once obeyed. Such scenes have been common in all the Republics which the Spaniards of South America have attempted to found, and their continuance is of more than ordinary interest, now that the Spaniards in Europe have essayed the Republic.

The Farmers' Convention at Bloomington has formed a permanent organization to meet once a year. It adopted resolutions declaring that the railroad laws should be amended so that they may be enforced; officials who attempt to eject from their trains passengers offering the legal fare of three cents a mile should be punished; the Union Stock Yards at Chicago are extortionate in their charges, and should be subjected to regulation by law as well as the railroads and warehouses; Governor Beveridge is censured for not reappointing Mr. Morgan as one of the Railroad Commissioners, and is recommended to name Messrs. John P. Reynolds, R. P. Morgan, and W. C. Flagg as members of that Board.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, is at least deserving of the credit of reminding Congress that another of its members, who has not figured in the Credit Mobilier investigation, was culpable to the extent of enjoying Credit Mobilier dividends while serving the public in the House of Representatives. This was Mr. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts. He is in every way worthy of a eulogy from Gen. Butler, after the latter's oratorical apology for Oakes Ames. Hooper was one of the organizers, and one of the largest stockholders, of the Credit Mobilier Company. He was entirely familiar with the scheme for appropriating the public funds, if not one of its originators. He went into the business of defrauding the Government while he was holding a seat in Congress along with the trust attached to it. To this extent he was equally guilty with Ames, Alley, Dodge, Brooks, and the others.

It is stated that a memorial from South Carolina, signed by many members of the Legislature of that State, has been forwarded to the United States Senate, praying that Patterson be not allowed to take his seat, because he obtained his election by bribery and fraud. Here is another subject for Congressional investigation. With clear proof of the guilt of Ames and Brooks, the House of Representatives has not dared to expel them; the Clayton investigation has resulted in white-washing; the Caldwell conviction is postponed from day to day with the evident purpose of defeating it by adjournment. If we are to have no convictions and no punishment for Congressmen who are proved to be guilty of gross offenses against public decency and morality, the public have the satisfaction, anyhow, that the corrupt have been exposed.

The Committee of Thirty appointed by the French Assembly to draft a scheme of constitutional government for France have made their report. Thiers has shown his mastery of the situation in nothing more clearly than his management of this Committee. It was appointed in opposition to his wishes, and showed from the first an intention to oppose every prerogative which the President desired to obtain. But in the consultations between him and the Committee the wily Thiers has won from them nearly every concession for his power to veto and right to participate in debate which he originally claimed. When the report, from which so much of disturbance to the order of France had been feared, was presented to the Assembly, Minister Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted its recommendations.

There is one editor in Tennessee who has shown rare pluck and common sense,—Mr. William Rule, of the Knoxville *Chronicle*. He was recently challenged by Maj. Moses J. Wicks, late President of the Memphis Savings Bank, for mentioning some financial transactions not creditable to Mr. Wicks, but which Mr. Rule believed to be true. In reply to the challenge, Mr. Rule stated that he recognized no such code as the "heathenish so-called rule of honor;" that he should avoid personal difficulties, but if attacked, should not hesitate to defend himself promptly and effectually. In conclusion, Mr. Rule says: "Words cannot express my contempt for such folly. It is not proof of courage, but of cowardice! It is not evidence of manliness, but of a weak concession to a heathenish and brutal custom. It is not the way to defend a gentleman's honor, but a practical confession of his inability to defend it in the manner prescribed by an enlightened Christian public sentiment and the laws of civilized people." In view of such a courageous utterance as this in the South, the editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle* is an excellent Rule to follow.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was a shade firmer, closing at $13.15 cash, and $13.40 seller April. Lard was inactive and a shade easier, at $7.55 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.80 seller April. Meats were quiet and steady at 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs; 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear; and 8⅝@8⅞c per lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, at $5.60@5.65 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was active and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.19⅝ cash; $1.19⅞ seller March; and $1.22⅜ seller April. Corn was active and steady, closing at 31½c cash; 31⅝c for fresh receipts, and 31⅞c seller April. Oats were quiet and steady at 25¾c cash, and 26½@26⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 64c. Barley was dull and ½@1c lower, at 69@69½c for regular No. 2. Live hogs were in good request at $4.00@5.10 for poor to extra. The cattle market was active for the better grades, and firm. Common descriptions were quiet. Sheep were in large supply, and sold slowly at ½c decline.

The burden of the defense of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen seems to have been a general tirade against the newspapers. Gen. Butler and Mr. Bingham both introduced this element into their speeches. The argument is, presumably, that the Credit Mobilier Congressmen should not be punished or censured because the corruption was first exposed by the press. To admit the truth of this exposure in open Congress would be to admit that the newspapers do the state some service by ventilating Congressional thieving, and watching Congressional jobs. This is what Mr. Bingham characterizes as invading "The Palladium of the Liberties of the People." He virtually asked Congress to send back word to the newspapers that the investigation miscarried because the newspapers had demanded it. The spirit of this Congressional opposition to the newspaper press was similarly expressed by Mr. Hoar, the other day, when he insisted that stale public documents should be printed and distributed throughout the country to counteract the influence of the great journals. The moral of all this is not particularly creditable to the Congressmen who advance these views, but it is a cheering indication that the power of the independent press is asserting itself to some purpose.

The bill establishing a maximum charge of 3½ cents per mile for the transportation of passengers in Iowa will soon become a law. The railways are not disposed to resist it. The trunk lines are mainly land-grant roads; and, in accepting the grants, they acceded to the provision inserted in their charters, that the Legislature should have the right to regulate their tariffs. The first land-grant containing this provision authorized the construction of the roads now known as the Burlington & Missouri River, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Des Moines Valley, and Illinois Central (Iowa Division) Railroads. Still another railway, which subsequently gave place to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, which forms the Chicago & Northwestern Company's line from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs, was embraced. In confirming the charter upon the Cedar Rapids Company, it was expressly stipulated that the Legislature should retain the right to regulate the Company's freight and passenger tariffs. The Illinois Central line, from Dubuque to Iowa Falls, and the Northwestern, from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, are not land-grant roads; but the fact that two parallel lines—the Rock Island and Burlington—will have to lower their tariffs to the required standard, will suggest to the others the expediency of coming down to the same competing rate.

The details of the testimony in the Pomeroy investigation show some rare instances of the manner in which the Devil may be whipped round the stump. Asa Low, one of Pomeroy's witnesses, swore that he did not intimate to O'Driscoll, as has been stated before, that $2,000 would not break him (Low) if he voted for Pomeroy. O'Driscoll replied that if he voted for Pomeroy his constituents would go back on him, and that would ruin him, whereupon the witness said that if his constituents went back on him, he would stand by him, if it cost him a farm or a thousand or two thousand dollars! After this plump statement, it is refreshing to read the declaration of the witness that he gave O'Driscoll no intimation that he would pay for his vote. W. M. Matheny, a member of the Kansas Senate, also swore that D. S. Kelly, a friend of Pomeroy's, called upon him and asked him what he thought a piece of property in the town where Matheny resides, belonging to Kelly, was worth. Kelly replied that he thought it was worth about $1,500, whereupon Kelly said, "If you will vote for Pomeroy, you can have that piece of property for $25." Another of Pomeroy's immaculate witnesses testified that O'Driscoll was approached with a bribe "to find out whether he was mercenary;" if he was mercenary, he was not for Pomeroy! And yet upon Pomeroy's honor as a Senator there was no attempt at bribery to secure his election to the United States Senate!

The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, relative to the fisheries, passed the House by a vote of 145 to 30, on Monday last, with but a single amendment, which fixes the 1st of July next as the date when Canadian fish shall be admitted to our ports free of duty. This amendment was adopted in justice to New England fish-merchants, who have large stocks of fish on hand. The bill provides for the admission of fish oil and fish free of duty from Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil being the produce of the fisheries above mentioned. The third section provides for the custom-house entry and conveyance in transit of all goods, wares, and merchandise, free of duty, arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and such other ports as the President may designate, and destined for Her Majesty's possessions in North America. The fourth provides for similar transportation of goods, free of duty, from one port in the United States to another, *via* the St Lawrence River and the great lakes, the use of the canals in the Canadian Dominion on terms of equality with the people of the Dominion, and the right to float lumber, free of duty, cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, down that river to the sea, when the lumber is shipped to the United States from New Brunswick.

The news of the passage, by both Houses of Congress, of the bill for the exchange of the Bridewell lot in this city for the old Post-Office site, will be received with pleasant congratulations by all our citizens. The respective pieces of property have yet to be appraised, in order that the difference in value may be ascertained, and entered to the credit of the proper party in the transaction; but it is now definitely settled that the Chicago Public Library will have a home of its own, and a permanent one, and will soon be released from its confinement in the old water-tank. The new location is in every way an auspicious one. The substantial walls of the old Post-Office, which so nobly withstood the terrible ordeal of fire, after being suitably repaired, and at a comparatively slight cost, will inclose a structure of ample room to meet the growth of the library for years to come, while, in respect to public convenience, the location could not be bettered. It is centrally situated, and easy of access from every division of the city by horse-railroads and omnibuses. It is in the very heart of the city, where a public library should be. Everything thus far connected with the Library movement, from its very inception, has worked harmoniously and happily, and in this respect there is cause for sincere congratulation. When the Library is removed to the new quarters and the old tank is left once more to its iron meditations—a day which we trust is not far off—it will at once enter upon its unrestricted career of usefulness.

Speeches were listened to impatiently in the House yesterday. That body was anxious to get to voting, and to close forever the scenes of the tragical farce of the Credit Mobilier investigation. Mr. Farnsworth began business by a motion to lay the report on the table. This was lost by a vote of 164 to 59. By a vote of 115 to 110, it was decided to consider Mr. Sargent's substitute for the resolutions of the Poland Committee. The first of these, "absolutely condemning" Ames, was then carried by the overwhelming vote of 181 to 36. Brooks was one of the 36 who voted in Ames' favor. Then, 174 to 32, Brooks was "absolutely condemned." At this point an attempt was made in behalf of the other members implicated to close the matter by discharging the Committee; this failed by the close vote of 104 to 114. When the preamble of Sargent's resolution came up, a second attempt to reach the same result was made by moving to lay it on the table. This would have stopped any further action; it was defeated by 131 to 78. The preamble was then rejected, 98 to 113. A resolution to censure Hooper, Dawes, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, and Bingham was ruled out by the Speaker, on the ground that only one member could be censured at a time. The House consented to consider a resolution censuring Kelley, and laid it on the table by 117 to 75. By this time the broad character of the comedy was apparent to all, and a motion to censure Hooper was received with laughter, and good-humoredly rejected by 108 votes to 75. By 114 votes to 75, the Committee were then discharged. As the Speaker stated, this closed the matter; and, at half-past 10 o'clock, the usual hour for closing such performances, the curtain fell.

A LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

The House of Representatives, after three days' debate on the report of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, has passed resolutions censuring Oakes Ames and James Brooks by name, and making no mention of the other implicated parties. The report of the Committee recommended the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, but took no other action, although it mildly chided the members who took stock or dividends from Ames. It appears, then, that the temper of the House was not so severe as that of the Committee. The vote censuring Ames was passed by 181 to 36, and that censuring Brooks by 174 to 32.

This feeble conclusion of the whole matter must be attributed mainly to the fact that the accused members of Congress, including Ames, sacrificed their veracity, last September, in the heat of the Presidential campaign, to the Republican party, and the party was therefore bound to sustain them, or at least to let them off easy. The commotion and consternation which resulted from the publication of the Ames letters and list of names was a serious element in the then approaching October elections. The accused members, including Ames, waited a long time before answering the charge against them. If they alone had been concerned, it is not probable that any of them would have answered. But the party was put in jeopardy by the charges, and still more by their failure to answer. When it was no longer possible to maintain silence, they began to deny, some with one form of speech, and some with another. Ames chimed in with his joint and several falsehood. Thus they afforded the party organs and speakers the opportunity to pronounce the whole story a Greeley lie and a campaign slander. They laid themselves on the altar of the party; and, in the low view which politicians generally take of such matters, it was incumbent on the party to stand by them as it has.

It does not follow that this is the end of the Credit Mobilier controversy. We expressed the opinion, when the investigation began, that, if anything short of complete justice should be done, the battle would rage on, but before a different and much larger tribunal; that the people would take it up where Congress should drop it, and that it would be more an element of the next elections than it was of the last. That we are not mistaken in this view is apparent from the changed and changing tone of the Republican party-organs, many of which have censured the Poland Committee for its leniency, and will be compelled logically to censure the House still more strongly from its failure to come up to the standard which the Committee sought to erect. The Albany *Evening Journal*, in its issue of Feb. 24, holds this language:

> And now, if to the retirement of these (Pomeroy, Patterson, Harlan, and Colfax), Congress will append the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, and possibly the censure of some others, how the atmosphere will be cleared! The murky darkness gathered in an hour. Let the thunder-peal and the bursting storm follow with equal rapidity. The tempest will purify the air. There is to be a great change anyway. Congress after the 4th of March will wear a different aspect. Colfax will be out of the Vice-President's chair. Patterson, and Harlan, and Pomeroy will be out of the Senate. Caldwell, we trust, will follow them. Oakes Ames will no longer sit in the House, even if not expelled. But he ought to be expelled, and Brooks with him. Let the knife be unhesitatingly applied to cut off these false members. The Republican party has already done much to cleanse the foulness. A bold stroke in the Credit Mobilier will prove its title to the undiminished confidence of the people. Its own heart is sound, and it only needs to show that it will not tolerate any unworthy leaders.

If the action of the House is too lame and impotent for so pronounced a partisan as the Albany *Journal*, it will, indeed, come far short of satisfying the country.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The official life of the present Congress will end on Monday, March 4, at noon. By a fiction, the third day of March has been construed as extending to noon on the day following. The ordinary legislation of Congress has been much neglected this session, and the number and the importance of the various investigations has brought business to that state that in the few hours that remain there can be but little intelligent legislation. All the crimes of legislation which have cost this Government so much money, and involved it in so much confusion, have been enacted during the last hours of Congress, when bribery, corruption, and even forgery, have been resorted to with success.

Besides the several branches of the Credit Mobilier case in the House, the Senate has a half-dozen like matters of almost equal importance. There are the cases of Patterson, Pomeroy, Caldwell, Clayton, Harlan, and, possibly, Colfax. There is the whole case of the Louisiana election, and behind it are the contested elections in Alabama, South Carolina, and Nevada. In all these cases the Senate has to deal with fraud and corruption, and the judgments of the body are to become precedents for the future. In the meantime there are several hundred bills pending before the two Houses, upon which action is important. There should be an act passed relating to Louisiana; the bills providing for the distribution of the Geneva award and to execute that part of the Treaty of Washington relating to Canada should be acted on. We think it is evident that Congress should provide without delay for the meeting of the new Congress on the 4th of March. There never were questions more vital to the National character pending before that body than now. The whole matter of the capacity of the people for self-government is involved. The question whether the representatives chosen by the people have the courage and the honesty to investigate the frauds and corruptions of their associates has to be determined. It is notorious and self-evident that the Poland Committee nor the Wilson Committee ever did more than skim the surface of the Credit Mobilier corruption. It is notorious that Durant "placed" twice as much of the stock as Ames did, and yet there is not a word as to the persons to whom he gave it. Even with Ames, the only persons he confessed to were those named by him some years ago in his letter to M'Comb. Half of these declined the stock, but Ames did not tell, nor was he asked, what he did with the rest of the stock. Where did the $33,000,000 profits of the Credit Mobilier Company go, and who shared the profits besides Ames, Brooks, Scofield, Kelley, Dawes, Colfax, Bingham, and J. F. Wilson? The profits received by these, except Brooks and Ames, do not exceed $50,000, and it would be interesting to know who got the rest of it. There could be no more profitable inquiry, to be prosecuted during the summer months, than to have a select committee take up this business where these old committees left off, and explore the whole thing to the bottom. Oakes Ames will no longer be a member of Congress, and in no fear of expulsion. He can then be induced to open the hitherto sealed pages of his memorandum-book, and tell us how many other public men, Democrats and Republicans, he has recorded as recipients of his stock and dividends. He will then be able possibly to produce, from his papers, the receipts for dividends from the several gentlemen to whom, as he confesses, he has been endeavoring to make things as easy as possible. Then, too, the Committee may be able to find Gen. Granville M. Dodge, the gentleman who drew $10,000 a year salary as Chief Engineer of the road while a member of Congress, and who claimed that he could better earn his salary in the House than out on the road. Then, too, the Committee will be able to find out who received the $600,000 said to have been distributed, in 1864, to have passed the act of Congress changing the first mortgage of the Government into a second mortgage. There is, in fact, an entire summer's work for an industrious committee to dig up the past history of the Union Pacific Railroad legislation, and expose to the country the many men of public life who have been dishonest and corrupt, and who have been the stipendiaries of the thieves into whose hands those roads were committed.

The House has passed judgment upon those of its own members who have been guilty; but that judgment was based upon only a partial disclosure of the facts. There are a great many men who were, perhaps, as guilty as Bingham and Ames, against whom not a word has yet been made public. Some of these will be turning up hereafter as candidates for President or Vice-President, or for places in the Cabinet, or for seats in the two Houses of Congress. Why not have the whole story at once, and all who were guilty punished alike?

The two Houses of Congress have been informed by the President that, unless they act upon the Louisiana case, he will continue to employ the Federal troops to maintain the greatest act of political villainy that has ever received official recognition; that he will continue to place the troops at the disposal of Judge Durell, whose proceedings as a Federal Judge have astounded the whole country. The two Houses have also to decide which, if either, set of Senators and Representatives are to be admitted from that State. This business requires calm and careful deliberation; it cannot be acted on in the last hours of an expiring session, and Congress should therefore meet next week, and, unembarrassed by ordinary legislation, should dispose of all these questions.

We have no question that many men in Congress and out of it will breathe freer when the present session shall close, assuming that that is the end of all investigation. But there ought to be virtue enough in Congress to provide the means for continuing these investigations. They cannot be stopped. Congress will have to choose between having them go on in the summer, or beginning them next winter. The fact that Mr. Harlan will be out of the Senate is no reason why his conduct in receiving $10,000, or $30,000, while Secretary of the Interior, from the Pacific Railroad Company, should not be investigated. What one Secretary has done another may do, and there should be some legislation to punish the repetition of such an indecency not merely by impeachment but otherwise.

There is just at this time no party divisions in Congress nor out of it. There is no Presidential or other general election pending, and now is the most auspicious and convenient time for all parties to hunt up their black sheep, and get rid of them. Now is the time to unmask the corruptionists who, under the cloak of special virtue, are robbing the public. Now is the time to explain why an honest man will pay $60,000 to be elected to an office the lawful emoluments of which are barely sufficient to afford him a living. It is time also to define by law what is a lawful and legitimate expense in procuring an election to the United States Senate, and now is the time to make it a crime to receive or to pay money, directly or indirectly, for a vote for that office.

No more appropriate or convenient time for all this legislation than in a special session, beginning at the close of the present one, and Congress can hardly do better than to pass the necessary law at once.

QUINCY.

Arrest of an Absconding Defaulter and Bigamist.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 27.—Geo. L. Wedgewod, late School Superintendent of LaSalle County, Ill., who absconded last November, with $8,000 of the school funds, deserting his wife and taking with him another woman, was arrested here to-day on board a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train, while on his way west. He had been living in Toronto since his flight, but, becoming tired of the climate, resolved to move to Kansas, and reached Chicago two days ago, where he purchased a through ticket for Emporia, Kan. He was committed to prison here, and the authorities of LaSalle notified of his arrest.

Important Decision in Favor of Macoupin County Bondholders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—A judgment for $150,000 in favor of the holders of the Macoupin County bonds, that were issued to build the celebrated court-house, was obtained to-day in the United States District Court. The county is fighting every inch of the ground, and steadily refuses to pay interest on the bonds. The officers, whose duty it is to assess the tax necessary to raise the money, refuse to do so, and it is supposed that in the end a Marshal will have to be appointed to do the work. It looks now as if the payment of the bonds is a good way off.

A Murderer Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 27.—At Charles City, Iowa, some few weeks since, Marshal S. O. Page, in attempting to quell a drunken row, received a wound in the head from a young German, named F. Siebert, whom he tried to arrest. The blade of the knife with which the wound was inflicted broke off imbedded in the brain, causing Page's death yesterday. After weeks of trial, the jury convicted Siebert of murder in the second degree, and to-day Judge Ruddick sentenced him to eighteen years in the Penitentiary. The prisoner received his sentence with the greatest nonchalance, seemingly caring nothing about it.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—The storm and inadequacy of the telegraph lines prevented sending dispatches last night.

The Senate, yesterday, passed bills reducing the price of university lands in certain cases; for the education of county poor children; for the better organization of the militia, and concurred in the Assembly bills raising the age of commitment to the Reform School.

The Assembly voted to require all committees to report everything before them by Saturday.

A bill passed raising the salary of the Supreme Court Judges to $5,000.

After three hours debate, bills appropriating $1,000 each to eight Milwaukee hospitals, asylums, homes, &c., and $500 to one in Manitowoc, were indefinitely postponed.

The Railroad Committees have reported the Land Grant bills in both Houses, without recommendation. The Milwaukee & St. Paul bill, however, has amendments which propose making Prescott the initial point, requiring sixty miles yearly to be built between the St. Croix River and Superior, and providing for building a road from Monroe to Mineral Point.

The Senate has made the Land Grant bills the special order for Tuesday, and until disposed of.

The Assembly has not reached its Land Grant bills yet.

In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Finance presented a bill for a State tax of $321,110 for expenditures for 1874.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Gov. Washburn for his satisfactory settlement of the Duluth and Superior harbor dispute; submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to the State, the latter 21 to 8.

A score of Assembly bills were concurred in, including bills to authorize a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Red Wing; to prevent frauds in the sale of personal property; to prevent a multiplicity of actions upon the same cause; to make a certificate official evidence of service of papers in civil actions.

Several bills in regard to the assessment of taxes were postponed till to-morrow, and there seemed to be a general disposition to postpone almost every bill which elicited debate, of which there was a good deal.

In the Assembly there was an unprecedentedly large number of remonstrances presented against the repeal of the Temperance law.

Resolutions were offered for instituting an inquiry as to the propriety of memorializing Congress for the improvement of the St. Croix River; as to whether the West Wisconsin Railway Company has sold or mortgaged lands with intent to decieve. Resolutions were adopted directing the State Superintendent to prosecute inquiries and make report as to the best means of promoting education, whether by compulsory measures or otherwise; in favor of two-cent letter-postage, free carriage of newspapers within States where published, and no franking; that no leaves of absence be granted except for good cause.

A resolution was tabled protesting against the charges for post-office boxes and drawers, as an obstacle to cheap postage.

An amendment to the bill appropriating $2,000 to the State Agricultural Society and prohibiting the holding of its fairs over two years in one place was rejected, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Bills passed to declare certain streams and rivers navigable, and authorize the erection of flooding dams thereon; to amend the laws of 1871 authorizing Town Supervisors to construct drains in certain cases.

There was quite a debate and some set speeches on the bill to compel children between 8 and 14 to attend school twelve weeks in the year. It was advocated by Messrs. Sayne and Cheever, and opposed by Messrs. Doyle and Clark. It was indefinitely postponed—54 to 39.

The general surfeit of long speeches was shown at the conclusion of this debate, when it was voted that no member be allowed to speak more than twice on one subject or more than ten minutes at one time, without consent of the House.

Both houses hold a session this evening. The Assembly has a large general file.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 27.—In the House this morning, the Senate bill to provide for the admission of pupils to the Blind Asylum between the ages of 6 and 21 years, was passed. A communication was read from the Board of Public Works, giving reasons why, in their opinion, the abandoned portion of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal should be appropriated by the State for water purposes.

In the House a bill was introduced to change the name of the lunatic asylums of the State, so as to have them known as insane asylums.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—In the House this afternoon a resolution was offered reciting the importance to the commercial interests of Ohio and other States of a ship-canal to connect the Ohio River with the James River in Virginia, and requesting the Legislature of West Virginia and Kentucky to confer with the General Assembly of Ohio with reference to the best means of securing such canal. The resolution was referred to the Federal Relations Committee.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the Senate bill to amend the Insurance law so as to authorize fire insurance companies of Ohio to do business on $100,000 capital, was passed.

A bill was introduced to regulate contracts on behalf of the State.

Two contractors and an architect, to-day, testified before the legislative Investigating Committee that, in their opinion, the rear walls of the splendid new Blind Asylum Building, resting on piers or arches with a heavy wall above it, is unsafe and dangerous.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—A joint resolution confirming to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company their land-grant for building a road between Menominee River and Negaunee, in the Upper Peninsula, passed both Houses.

The Senate also passed bills punishing adulteration of milk, and requiring the Land Commissioners to give public notice of the restoration of reserved or forfeited lands to market.

This afternoon a long and earnest discussion was had in the House on the project to bridge the Detroit River, and on the bill appropriating a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on State property for the benefit of the University. The plan to bridge the river was strongly opposed by Representative Howard, of St. Clair, who showed that 30,000 vessels passed into the St. Clair and Detroit River during a season, and said that 3,500,000 bushels of wheat are shipped from Milwaukee by water, to 327,000 bushels by rail.

There was some opposition to the appropriation for the University, several members preferring the appropriation of a specific sum at once.

Alonzo M. Haynes, of Kalamazoo, has been appointed official stenographer of the Livingston Circuit.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The lower house of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a resolution censuring York for making charges against members and failing to sustain them; also one declaring Pomeroy unworthy of the confidence and respect of the people of Kansas.

In the Senate a resolution eulogizing York and condemning Pomeroy was lost by a vote of 12 to 18.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey to procure statues of Kearney and Stockton for the halls of Congress appropriated $16,000 for the purpose.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing for the payment of interest on certain bonds of the State.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly, to-day, the New York charter was passed.

BLOOMINGTON.

Conviction of the City Marshal for Compounding a Felony—The University Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the County Court, to-day, in a trial by jury, George Bull, City Marshal of this city, was convicted of compounding a felony with one Cyrus Vandervoort, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500. It is understood that Bull will appeal the case.

At the regular meeting of the City Council to-morrow night the matter will be discussed, and it is fair to presume that Bull will be removed from his position at the head of the police.

The resignation of President Munsell, of the Wesleyan Methodist University, together with the much discussed, and perhaps exaggerated, stories of his amorous indiscretions of late, in which his name is associated somewhat too intimately with those of several of the lady students of that institution, is a topic that excites the greatest curiosity among the public here. The true status of the matter is so carefully concealed by those who are aware of the exact facts that what should justly be the property of the public, as being connected with the interests of a public institution, is, so far, reserved to those parties alone. Even the city papers here are unable to procure reliable information, although their readers are clamorous for the whole truth.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Wall-street fever of excitement has apparently subsided, and a more quiet feeling prevailed at the close. The lively scenes, however, attendant upon the closing of the Stock Exchange on Monday night brought together a large number of brokers and speculators at an early hour this morning, and the opening of the Stock Room was awaited with feverish anxiety. Nothing new had transpired during the interim by which the course of the market could be predicted, and those generally best informed were as ignorant of the situation as the merest novice in the street. At the commencement of business this unsettled feeling was reflected in the sudden changes in the prices of the leading shares, and, while there was at no time any indication of a panic, yet the transactions of the morning were larger than ever recorded, except in periods of great excitement. Prices having been well sustained, however, during the first quarter of an hour, in a sharply contested fight over Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Ohios, a better feeling became apparent, and with renewed assurances that Mr. Stockwell would promptly meet his obligations to-day, confidence was gradually restored, with a sharp upward turn in the final dealings, the general market rising from 2 to 5 per cent, and closing at the best figures of the day. The future does not, however, look altogether rose-colored, nor is it easy to estimate the losses necessarily incurred in the general shaking-up of the market, and it is probable that some days will elapse before these figures can be determined. The "bears" may take courage from the weakness of the past two days, and organize another successful raid. Western Union was very strong, and advanced to 89⅝ after selling at 86½, with closing sales at 89½. This stock was heavily purchased, to-day, for the account, it is said, of the Commodore. It is not forgotten that, in 1864, Harlem advanced to 280 or above, while the remainder of the list declined from 20 to 30 per cent, and, if Commodore Vanderbilt is as largely interested in Western Union as currently reported, history may again repeat itself in Wall street. Pacific Mail showed a recovery from 58 this morning to 63¼, though in the final dealings dropping to 61½. New York Central was run up to 103, against 101⅞ earlier in the day, and Lake Shore on large transactions rallied to 93⅝ from [illegible]. Ohios were very active during the early trade, fluctuating between 44⅜ and 45⅞, with late sales at 45½. Wabash rose 1 per cent to 73⅝, and Union Pacific rallied from 34⅞ to 35⅛, through selling later at 34⅝. Erie was strong in the afternoon business, and closed strong at 65⅛, as against 64⅜ in the morning. The movements in the remainder of the list were unimportant.

The total number of shares dealt in were 359,140, of which Western Union represented 74,800; Pacific Mail, 77,930; Lake Shore, 49,550; N. Y. Central, 35,600; Ohios, 23,800; Erie, 20,200; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 19,800; Union Pacific, 16,200; C., C. & I. C., 3,500; Rock Island, [illegible]100; Wabash, 6,600; St. Paul, 2,700; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 900; Atlantic & Pacific, preferred, 800, and St. Paul, preferred, 100.

GOLD.

The gold speculation has been very quiet. After selling at 115⅛ yesterday, the price gave way to 114⅞, at which sales this morning were reported at the formal opening, from which it declined to 114⅝, partly because the London money market was easy, and securities quiet and firm, and partly to catch the Treasury gold at a lower basis of prices. After midday the price was pretty generally stationary until the award was made, when it settled down to 114⅞, and ranged afterward at 114⅞@114⅝, closing at 114⅝. The undertone to the market, however, has lost a little of its strength.

MONEY.

Despite the shaking up of the stocks yesterday, and the tremendous shrinkage in values, the monetary stringency is still very severe, as a great many loans were disturbed, and must be changed. The opening rate was 1-16 and interest, and steadily advanced to 3-32 and interest, though before midday the established quotation was 2-16 and interest. In the afternoon the pressure continued, and before the close of the banks borrowers had paid as much as ¼ and interest, from which it gave way to 6@7 currency. The closing quotation was 7 per cent. Mercantile paper is nominal. There is some talk that the artificial pressure in money is soon to be relieved.

BONDS.

Business in Government bonds under the feverish condition of money and stocks has been light, but despite the decline in gold, prices have been well sustained under the firmness of London quotations.

PRODUCE.

Flour was irregular, but more active. No. 2 and superfine were in fair demand and comparatively firm. Amber winter was heavy. Wheat closes dull, car lots of spring to be had on easier terms. Shippers are holding back. Pork was less active; new mess on the spot is quoted at $15.00@15.25. Of prime mess 85 bbls choice sold at $15.00. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 6c, and ditto short cut hams at 10½@11½c. Bacon was rather dull, with sales of 250 boxes short clear at 8½c for March, and 100 boxes do at 8c spot. Long clear is quoted at 7½c. Lard was rather dull; Western is quoted at 8⅜@8 7-16c for this month; 50 tierces on the dock sold at 8 7-16c, and 100 tierces do at $8.40; for future delivery, sales of 500 tierces for May at 8 13-16c.

THE FARMERS.

Resolutions Adopted at the Convention at Bloomington on Wednesday.

BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following resolutions were discussed and adopted at the Farmers' Convention, held in this city, yesterday:

WHEREAS, The power of eminent domain has been rightfully asserted in the building of railroads; and

WHEREAS, The kindred power of taxation has been legally used for their construction; and

WHEREAS, The public lands—the people's heritage—have been granted in great profusion for the same purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That the railways are but improved public highways for the people, and that the corporators and officers thereof are trustees of a public trust, and as such are proper subjects of legislative control.

Resolved, That we ask the Legislature now in session to pass a law fixing the maximum rates of freights on our railroads, and to make such amendments to the existing laws in relation to unjust discriminations made by them as experience has shown to be necessary; and that they make ample provision for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the same, even to the extent, if necessary, of calling out every man in the State for that purpose.

Resolved, That the existence of law, order, and civilized society imperatively demand that we should regard all laws as valid and binding until they are either repealed or decided unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the railway companies, being themselves dependent on the law and the good-will of the people for their existence and protection, are setting very dangerous examples in their continued defiance of the laws of the State, and we earnestly ask them to seriously consider the inevitable consequences of such unlawful conduct.

Resolved, That we are in the line of our duty when we tender to the railroads their legal fare, and, when they attempt to put us off the train or extort from us unlawful and unjust rates of fare, that it is an insult to the people and the dignity of the State and a flagrant violation of the rights of citizens, and should be punished by heavy fines and penalties.

Resolved, That Governor Beveridge in ignoring the recommendation of the farmers of the State in favor of the reappointment of Col. R. P. Morgan as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, has failed to meet the expectations and wishes of the people, and we would remind His Excellency that the time has passed when party or personal obligations can be allowed to stand in the way of the will and interests of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of John P. Reynolds, of Chicago; Richard P. Morgan, of McLean, and W. C. Flagg, of Madison County, as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Resolved, That we ask the Legislature, now in session, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners so as to include the Union Stock Yards of Chicago; and to give us a legal remedy against the extortionate charges of that corporation.

Resolved, That we do not regard the acceptance of railway-passes by public officials, either executive, legislative, or judicial, as in keeping with the relations they sustain to the State or the people, it tending to place them under obligations to influences adverse to those of their constituents.

Resolved, That R. M. Benjamin, Hamilton Spencer, and Capt. J. H. Rowell are worthy our confidence and patronage for their able and united effort in defense of our interests in the late action of the People vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company; and

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all persons who sympathize with us in the opinions herein expressed.

Resolved, That we, the farmers, will support no man for office that is not a hearty supporter of this move against railroad and middle-man oppression.

Resolved, That we will buy our agricultural implements only of manufacturers or wholesale houses.

—A furniture factory is being built by a joint stock company at Grand Rapids, Mich., that will cost $250,000 and employ 500 workmen.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

House Bill Introduced to Modify the Present Railroad Law.

Cook County Bills Generally in a Backward Condition.

Bill Relative to Clerks of Circuit Court in Cook County Passed in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.—Mr. Dunham, of Henry, offered a bill intended to cover the defects in the Railroad law exposed by the recent decision. It provides that any railroad charging more than just or reasonable rates shall be fined for the first offense $2,000, and for the second offense shall forfeit its franchise. Charging more than three cents a mile is to be taken as strong *prima facie* evidence of violation of the law, as is also the charging less for carrying freights for a longer than a shorter distance. There is also a provision allowing maximum rates per mile for carrying grain, lumber, coal, and some other articles, the charging of more than such maximum to be *prima facie* evidence of extortion. It is made the duty of State's Attorneys in the several counties to prosecute under the act, and Supervisors are authorized to cause proceedings to be instituted and to employ counsel to aid the State's Attorney, and any person instituting the proceedings will get half the fine recovered, the balance going to the school-fund.

LIMITING NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Peltzer will introduce a whereas, setting forth that nearly 400 bills have been introduced, and, as it is about time to stop the introduction of new business, he resolves that no new bills be introduced after March 10. It is about time something of the kind was done.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Judicial Department Committee reported the bill apportioning the State into judicial circuits, being the same as published in yesterday's dispatches. It was read a first time. The fight will be on the second reading.

THE STATE-HOUSE BOND AGAIN.

The Attorney-General submitted to the House a supplemental report on the State-House bond to the effect that the State could demand the additional four acres within two years after the building was ready for use. It would seem more decent if the State House fight could end. It is a fixed fact in Springfield and should be finished at an early day. There is no doubt that the citizens of Springfield will pay for the four acres of land, and make a gift to the poor State of Illinois if necessary. The bond was forced from them under the pressure of the removal to Peoria, and they are bound by it, but it is a question whether the State should not pay for whatever land it needs, and be independent. One or two men are trying to make capital out of the matter.

RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

The Railroad Committee reported back its Police bill to the House. It provides for fencing, for protection at crossings, regulates the make-up of trains, and a number of other matters which properly come under the head of regulations. It was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

THE HOUSE DELEGATION FROM COOK.

The performance of the Cook County delegation, at its meeting, last evening, should convince the House of Representatives that it is very absurd to refer Chicago matters to it as a committee. One member was absolutely "not himself at all." Inelegant language, unbecoming high-toned Cook County gentlemen, was bandied from one to the other until the county had reason to blush all over for the men she sent here. One side was no worse than the other. Both were unruly. As a body, the delegation has made a most unfavorable impression upon gentlemen from the country, and if Chicago is accommodated in any way, it will be owing to the good will of those who do not directly represent her, rather than to the ability or tact of her own representatives, who possess a very small share of the former, and none of the latter. It is due to the Senators from Cook to say they average better than their colleagues in the House.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the bill providing that children under 14 could work in coal mines failed to pass, and was reconsidered. The bill concerning Clerks of Superior Court in Cook County passed, and the bill for "an act concerning revenue in counties having 100,000 inhabitants, and providing for a County Assessor, and prescribing his duties," was recommitted, because Senator McGrath insisted that it should be made constitutional, and to apply to all counties.

CHICAGO BILLS.

The Chicago bills have been poorly engineered in the House, and there are grave doubts if they will go through. No. 200 will not get an emergency vote, and the city authorities' bill for collecting the back taxes is in great danger of not getting a majority.

The Hon. James P. Root is here to reinforce Mr. Ashton. They await the arrival of Mr. Crawford before doing anything very big.

The Cook County Commissioners' delegation desire to establish a Probate Court to relieve the County Court, and will have a bill introduced. They have a bill increasing the fees of the Sheriff's office higher than they have ever been, and allowing the Recorder to charge 10 cents a folio instead of 6 cents. The increase they claim is absolutely necessary to make these offices pay expenses. Under the new system they desire a County Assessor also, but they may never get him, as the members from Cook don't all want him. The bill came up in the Senate to-day, and was recommitted.

LIABILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Mr. Thompson's bill prohibiting limitation of liability by common carriers was discussed in the Senate, and postponed at his request for one week. It caused a sharp debate, Mr. Thompson making a strong speech in its favor, and Waite and Steele opposing it. The probabilities are that it will pass.

THE JURY BILL.

The House organized a bear garden this afternoon, during the Committee of the Whole on the Jury bill, which made little progress.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL

will not go through in its present shape, and is a compromise. The clause permitting the anticipation of taxes and assessments will be eliminated. This is done to conciliate the Jefferson delegation, which insisted upon that much. Other modifications will be necessary before the bill can pass. Its condition grows critical.

SANITARY.

The Senate agreed with the House in the appointment of a Sanitary Committee to investigate the cause of foul air in the Capitol.

THE GAS QUESTION.

McGrath will, to-morrow, introduce the bill permitting cities to lease, purchase, and operate gas-works.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Nothing new to-night on the Railroad Commissioners. There being a light Senate, the names will not be sent in this week.

CALLED HOME.

Senator Whiting was called home to-day, by the sudden death of his wife from heart disease.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.—The Senate was called to order by Senator REYNOLDS, President pro tem.

PETITIONS.

By Senator PALMER—Petition against the present Stock law. Referred.

By Senator BROWN—In reference to an act now pending before the Senate. Referred without reading.

By Senator STRONG—Memorial from citizens of Livingston County. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator UPTON—A bill for an act to provide for notice to parties of the pendency of suits.

By Senator SHORT—In relation to the levy and collection of taxes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Under a suspension of the rules the following reports were made:

The Committee on Appropriations reported Senate bill 240, recommending its reference to the Committee on Public Institutions. Referred.

The Committee on Municipalities—A substitute for the bill for an act removing city officers. Read the first time.

On motion of Senator McGRATH, 300 copies of the substitute were ordered printed.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported Bill 81, recommending that the enacting clause be stricken out. The Senate concurred. Also, Bill 200, with amendments. Ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator SHEPARD, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution asking the Supreme Court to furnish the Senate with a certified copy of the opinion rendered in the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad vs. the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. WILCOX introduced a resolution ordering the Committee on State Charitable Institutions to employ a clerk. Allowed.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The following bills were read the second time, and ordered to be considered section by section: Bill 198, to revise township organization; bill 149, in relation to the jurisdiction of courts regarding the disposition of causes which have been dismissed; bill 197, to enable purchasers of property and franchises sold under mortgage executed by corporations in this State prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, to become incorporated, hold, use, and enjoy the same, &c.—recommitted to Committee on Corporations; 195, revising the law in regard to the office of State Treasurer; 222, to amend the law establishing the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; 89, regarding the completion, improvement, and management of public parks and boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments; 142, to define the duties of Masters in Chancery, and secure the prompt discharge of their duties; 164, to extend to all persons the benefits of the free school system of this State; 196, to revise the law in regard to the office of State Auditor; 77, to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance companies; 107, to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to the administration of estates;" 104, to repeal Sec. 25, and amend Sec. 28, of an act entitled "An act to incorporate cities, towns, and villages."

HOUSE MESSAGE

concerning the sanitary condition of the State House, asking for a joint committee to inquire into the matter, on suspension of the rules, was concurred in.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

On motion of Senator THOMPSON, the Governor's message submitting the report of appointments of notaries public, was taken up, and, upon vote of the Senate, was concurred in. Similar concurrence in reference to appointments of members of the Board of Public Charities and Board of Education.

In reference to Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Referred to the Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate bill 115, to enable parties and persons interested to testify in all criminal cases or proceedings. Several minor amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed and to a third reading—ayes, 25; noes, 10.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By Senator SHEPARD—A bill for an act authorizing telegraph companies doing business in this State to borrow money and give security on their property.

By Senator THOMPSON—Bill for an act to establish a probate court in Cook County.

By Senator BALDWIN—Bill for an act entitled "An act to amend the School law."

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Senate bill 93, a bill for an act concerning revenue in counties having 100,000 inhabitants, and providing for a County Assessor, and to prescribe his duties. Recommitted.

Senate bill 66, concerning Clerks of the Superior Court of Cook County. Passed,—yeas, 27; nays, 2.

Senate bill 4, to amend the act amending the act providing for the health and safety of coal-miners. The bill was not passed.

Senator HAMPTON entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass.

Bill 119, to fix the liability of common carriers receiving property for transportation.

Senators THOMPSON and BURKE spoke in favor, and Senators WAITE and STEEL against, the bill.

On motion of Mr. HAMPTON, the bill was made the special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary reported back bills 41 and 130, and recommended that they be laid upon the table; also bill 167, relating to Judicial circuits. On request of the Chairman, the rules were suspended and the bill read for the first time.

COUNTY-HOUSES.

By permission, Senator WAITE introduced a bill for an act to provide for the establishment of an industrial department in connection with county-houses and poor farms.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

STATE-HOUSE BOND.

The SPEAKER submitted a report of the Attorney General in relation to the time when the State may require the additional grounds for the new State-House, in accordance with the bond. Ordered printed.

Mr. HILDRUP reported a substitute for bill 203, in relation to fencing railroads and providing for the safety of persons and property, and defining the duties and liabilities of railroad companies, employes, and others. Ordered to a second reading.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. DUNHAM—To provide for fines and forfeitures for violations of the laws regulating rates of passenger and freight transportation by railroads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill amending the act in relation to corporations; also, reported against the bill providing for confinement of persons in insane asylums acquitted of crime on the plea of insanity; also, reported a substitute for the bill in relation to decrees; also, in favor of the bill to remove the records of Schuyler County to the office of the State Auditor; also, reported favorably the bill to revise the chapter in relation to "landlords and tenants." Read and ordered to a second reading.

The Judicial Department Committee reported a substitute for various bills to divide the State into judicial circuits, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Committee on Education reported adversely on the bill in relation to the election of trustees of schools and school directors, which provides that the election of such officers shall take place on Monday, instead of Saturday. Report concurred in.

The Committee on Revenue reported various bills adversely; also reported back the resolution in relation to the liability of the Pullman Car Company to pay taxes on their cars in this State, asking that it be referred to the Attorney-General. So referred.

The Banks and Banking Committee reported favorably on the bill establishing savings-banks.

The Committee on Counties and Township Organization reported favorably bill 226, in relation to the election of commissioners in Cook County, districting the county for that purpose. Read and ordered printed; also, reported adversely bill 124, to extend the terms of supervisors in counties under township organization.

The Committee on Horticulture reported the Weed and Burr bill adversely.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from citizens of McLean County against railroad extensions. From citizens of Kane County, asking statistics in relation to temperance. Other petitions were offered in relation to the same subjects.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PELTZER offered a resolution providing that no new bills shall be introduced after March 10. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FREELAND offered a resolution providing for the removal of the remains of the father and mother of Abraham Lincoln to the tomb in the Lincoln Monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MASSIE offered a resolution in relation to the records of Illinois soldiers, authorizing the Adjutant-General to obtain complete records from the War Department. Adopted.

SANITARY.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Halpin, Westfall, and Collins on Joint Committee to look into the sanitary condition of the Capitol Building.

JURY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 304, in regard to empanneling jurors, Mr. HART in the chair. The entire afternoon was occupied in the consideration of amendments. Pending the consideration of the thirteenth section, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Pennsylvania Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Harrisburg reports, unofficially, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have resolved to pay, on presentation, $1,250,000 of 5, 10, and 6 per cent bonds of the Commonwealth, being certificates of $5,000 and under, and to stop interest thereon after ninety days' notice.

—A man charged with murder in New York has a long road which he may travel before he reaches the gallows. The New York *World* suggests that the execution of a criminal under the present statutes may require the unanimous consent of forty-four persons. Twelve jurymen must agree upon the question of fact that the accused is guilty of the crime charged upon him, and then thirty-two Judges of the Supreme Court have each an opportunity to exercise their legal finesse in picking flaws in the rulings and charge of their brother Judges who presided at the trial.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

The Ruins of the Custom-House for the Old Bridewell Lot.

Now Chicago Will Have a Great Public Library.

History of the Exchange of Lots—The Originator of the Project.

Shortly after the fire of October, 1871, the question of a post-office and custom-house building came up for the consideration of the Treasury Department and Congress. The walls of the old structure still stood, but the edifice had been too small before the fire, and it was a recognized fact that one of the same dimensions would be inadequate to meet the greatly increased demands of the commerce and postal business of Chicago. A bill was passed empowering the Government to purchase the land necessary for a new building, and an effort was made to obtain the remainder of the block on which the old post-office stood, but, owing to the high price asked for the land, which would have consumed too much of the appropriation, that proposition fell through, and the Bigelow Block was taken instead. When it was decided to take that property, it became necessary for the Government to obtain that part of Quincy street between Clark and Dearborn.

Early in January a meeting of citizens had been held to appoint a Committee to prepare a bill for a Free Library, of which the English donations of books were to be the nucleus, and a bill had been drawn, and presented in the State Legislature, where it was being considered. On the 15th of February, 1872, THE TRIBUNE suggested that it would not be amiss for the General Government to give the old post-office site and the standing walls in exchange for that portion of Quincy street required for the new Government building. The proposition, then made for the first time, was laid before Congress in a somewhat modified form, a bill being introduced by the Hon. C. B. Farwell for the simple donation of the ground to the city. Owing to the late day at which it was presented, Congress adjourned without taking any action upon it, and the old post-office walls remained untouched, one individual suggesting that they be left as they were as a perpetual memento of the fire.

Then the matter slept for some time. The Free Library found temporary quarters in the new City Hall; and, in preparing the plans for the permanent building, provision was made for it there. But the Mayor, among others, had never given up the hope of securing the post-office site, where the Library could be better and more cheaply provided for than anywhere else, and, on the 10th of January, the Mayor, a number of members of the Council and the Board of Education, and the Directors of the Library Board made a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old Bridewell lot for the site of the post-office building, it being understood that it was the intention of the Government to erect a bonded warehouse in Chicago, and the Bridewell grounds being an excellent site therefor.

This scheme met with favor from the Secretary of the Treasury, who, on the 28th of January, sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Mayor of Chicago, covering a proposition to exchange certain property owned by the School Board of the City of Chicago for the old custom-house lot and the remains of the building thereon. The Department does not at present contemplate the erection of an Appraiser's store, as suggested in the communication, but is of the opinion that it will be for the interests of the Government to accept the proposition of the City of Chicago, inasmuch as the remains of the old custom-house would be of considerable value to Chicago, while they are of no value to the Government, and would be of little or no value to ordinary purchasers. The Department is informed that the land in question is not only desirable, but is rising in value. It therefore appears to me that the interests of the Government would be promoted by an acceptance of that offer. I submit a bill which, it appears to me, if passed, will accomplish the desired end. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The bill submitted directed the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange with the City of Chicago the piece of land, with the remains of the old custom-house and post-office buildings thereon, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, Ill., for a piece of land, the property of the School Fund of the City of Chicago, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, the difference in value between such pieces of land to be ascertained by a commission to consist of five persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and two by the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago; and the four Commissioners so selected shall choose the fifth; and that upon the receipt of the report of such Commission or a majority thereof, and its approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government of the United States, or the City of Chicago, as the case may be, shall pay to the other in money the difference so ascertained in the value of said pieces of land; and that the money which may be required to pay for that property is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided that the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States its jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax or in any way assess said lands or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

It was offered in the House by the Hon. C. B. Farwell on the 21st of this month, was amended at the instance of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, so as to provide that any money which the United States might have to pay should be subject to future appropriation by Congress, was urged by Mr. Farnsworth, and was passed. It received the concurrence of the Senate day before yesterday, and requires only the signature of the President to become a law. Nothing will then be required to consummate the transfer but the consent of the city authorities, which will be promptly given, and the final action of the General Government or the city upon the report of the Commissioners. It is thought that the value of the two pieces of property will be estimated to be about equal, that of the post-office lot being enhanced by the walls, which must be worth fully $60,000.

The exchange is one which will be advantageous to both sides. The ground which the Government secures contains about 75,430 square feet, having a frontage of 200 feet on the South Branch, 380 on Polk street, and 198¼ on Fifth avenue. It is convenient to the railroads, and is in all respects one of the best localities for a great bonded warehouse that could have been selected. The School Fund, to which this property now belongs, will obtain therefor a lot containing only 17,100 square feet, but which is at present proportionately more valuable than the one it surrenders, and upon which stand the slightly injured and still serviceable outer walls of the old post-office building.

When the transfer is finally completed, it is proposed that the Library Board shall lease the old post-office lot for a long term of years, at a fixed rental, which, while it may not be very great, still will exceed that which it has been receiving from the Bridewell grounds. The limited funds at the disposal of the Library Board, which will not exceed $40,000 a year, makes it impossible for the Board to do any building for itself. It is impossible, without a thorough examination, to tell how much will be required to make the post-office serviceable. It was very solidly built, with massive and expensive foundations, while the outer walls are of solid stone, and not veneered. Once repaired, it will furnish all the room that the Library can desire. The question as to where the money is to come from for the School Board to make the necessary repairs has yet to be met, and they will probably make provision for it in their estimates this year.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice an article in your columns this morning, by "Civilization," on the subject of our County Hospital. Several articles have appeared previously, urging the necessity of better accommodations for the county sick; but no reference is made by any of them to the recommendations of the Department of Public Charities. Dr. Miller, the Superintendent, in his annual report says: "In comparison with other cities, we are more poorly supplied with hospital accommodations than any other city in the world, according to our population;" that "the present hospital is inadequate," both in size and construction; "the grounds are also insufficient in size for the use of the patients."

It is a well-known fact that for years the hospital has been kept filled to its utmost capacity; and that, since the fire, it has repeatedly happened that patients, after receiving their warrants for admission, have been kept out two or three days, until, by death or convalescence, beds might be vacated for their reception. By crowding, the present hospital, says the Superintendent, "will accommodate 200 patients," whereas the experience of the past shows that there ought to be provided at least two beds for every 1,000 inhabitants. This would require for Chicago 800 beds,—just four times our present accommodations even by crowding our building. Moreover, Dr. Miller says the patients in our hospital get each not more than 900 cubic feet of air in breathing space, where, by the judgment of all students of hygiene, 2,200 feet is required.

Verily, unless we doubt the words of the Superintendent of Public Charities, we have upon us to-day no more crying need than for a new county hospital, and "Civilization" is justified in saying all the cutting things he does in his spirited letter of this morning.

But cannot this measure be accomplished as a step of real economy? Dr. Miller says the coming hospital must have abundance of land for an air-space around the building. Suppose we postpone the purchase of such a site five years; with the rapid growth of the city, the land will cost us then at least twice what it will to-day. Why not purchase a site, then, at once? Somebody says there is no money with which to do even this. But I am informed that the Reform School property may be sold for a large sum of money,—more than sufficient to purchase an eligible site for the hospital within the city limits. The Reform School lot will not grow in value at all comparable with the hospital site; so that, should it be sold five years hence, it will not pay for nearly as large a lot inside the city as it would if sold to-day. Why not sell it at once, and have the county own a large lot, airy, spacious, and beautiful, for the future hospital?

If these points are well taken, and the Department of Public Charities speaks the truth, then the County Commissioners are culpable if they do not move in this matter immediately. Yours, etc.,

ECONOMY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER CONCERT.

The Thomas Orchestra season closed last evening with the Wagner concert, and it was a fitting close to the admirable performances of this splendid organization. The Wagner concert is rather to be noticed as a notable event than to be criticised as a performance. The playing of this orchestra does not admit of criticism. It is too thoroughly drilled, too perfect in organization, and too mature in experience to come before an audience with any half-finished performances. The audience was a remarkably large one, considering that there was nothing on the programme but Wagner, and was largely composed of musicians and musical connoisseurs, who gave the music a careful and appreciative hearing, and rewarded the orchestra for its superb playing of the difficult numbers with enthusiastic applause, especially for the Vorspiel and Schlussatz from "Tristan and Isolde" and the supernatural "Ritt der Walkueren," in both of which the literally tremendous instrumentation was carried through in magnificent style. With such interpretations as the Thomas Orchestra gave of Wagner's music, and with such a devoted and determined crusader as Thomas himself to fight the battles for the "music of the future," there is little doubt that it will become before long the music of the present. Mr. Osgood added greatly to the interest of this novel occasion by his fine rendering of two of Wagner's songs "Die Rose" and "Schlaf Ein," the first of which is an exquisite melody. As Wagner has written no music for the piano, Miss Mehlig played Chopin, and the change made an acceptable break in the programme. Her playing was marked by even more than her usual sentiment and delicacy of feeling, and was welcomed with the customary enthusiasm. It is safe to say that many converts were made to Wagner last evening, and it is only just to add that the orchestra never acquitted itself better, notwithstanding the intricate difficulties of the numbers. The orchestra will play in Madison this evening, and then goes to Milwaukee, where it will give the Milwaukeeans a taste of Wagner.

Counterfeiter Captured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.—During the hearing in the case of Gilbert, now incarcerated on a charge of counterfeiting, an intimation was dropped by one of the witnesses, which was followed up by the Assistant District Attorney, and which has led to the apprehension and arrest of "Boston Buck," an alleged notorious counterfeiter, as an accomplice of Gilbert. Officers worked up the case, and returned from Forest County yesterday, having Buck in custody. He was arrested in the mountains, twenty-six miles from Tionesta, and charged with manufacturing counterfeit coin. A set of moulds were found in a cave back of Gilbert's house, near Parker's Landing, with metal and various appliances used in the business. It is stated that there is susceptible proof that Buck aided Gilbert in manufacturing. The moulds are for ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent coins. Buck was committed to jail for a hearing.

Bank Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Reports are current of a heavy embezzlement from the Lechmere National Bank, of East Cambridge, consisting of United States and other bonds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The day in Wall street opened with considerable excitement and an uneasy feeling, but closed with a better tone and a marked recovery from the depression of yesterday. The reports circulated in the forenoon of the embarrassment of a prominent operator, understood to be the President of the Pacific Mail Company, caused a general calling of loans on him, and also a rapid delivery of stock to his principal broker firms. Both met all liabilities, amounting to millions of dollars, promptly, and gave unqualified assurance of ability to meet all contracts to mature. Not a single failure was reported, and an improved tone set in, lasting until the close.

Money was active and stringent during the greater part of the day, the rate ranging from 1-32 and interest to 3-16 and interest, with a few loans at ¼ per day; but there was a decided relaxation before 3 o'clock, and the rate declined to 1-32, then to 7 gold, and finally to 6 per cent currency, with 6@7 per annum as the closing figures.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 108¾@108½.

Gold declined from 114¾ to 114⅛, but closed at 114⅝@114¾. Loans 7 per cent to 3-64 for carrying. Clearings, $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $186,700. The bids for Government gold were about $4,000,000 at 114.01@114.77. The awards amounted to $1,500,000 at 114.68@114.77.

Governments were slightly easier and less active.

In State bonds, Tennessees and South Carolinas were lower. Others steady.

Railroad bonds fairly active.

Stocks were active and excited throughout the day, with wide fluctuations, though less violent than yesterday. The market opened weak and feverish, some stocks advancing while others declined 1@4 per cent. This was subsequently recovered, and in some cases the advance was more than the decline, the market closing very strong.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad having secured the Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland & Indianapolis Railway, it is said, now quietly buying up the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, which will give them a connection not only with Chicago, but other important points in the West and Northwest. The Hartford & Erie Directors to-day agreed upon a programme not yet made public.

Daniel Drew was chosen President of the Quicksilver Company.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅝	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	116½	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73⅛
W. U. Tel.	89⅛	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	10
American Express	65	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	71⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
Pacific Mail	61⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	102⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	65⅛	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	129⅛	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	40⅛
Michigan Central	107⅛	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	34⅛
Northwestern	80⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86⅝
Northwestern pfd	89⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103⅜
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	4⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 1d; white, 11s 9d@11s 10d; club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 3d; white, 11s 8d@11s 9d; club wheat, 12s 6d@12s 10d. Pork, 58s.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Consuls, money, 92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞c. 5-20s of '65, 93½; do of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½. New 5s, 90½. Erie, 52¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £54,000.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate.

Tallow, 43s 3d@43s 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Rentes, 50f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅞@10d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@11s 9d; club, 12s 6d@12s 10d; red winter 12s 3d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 58s. Cumberland middles, 35s. Short ribs, 36s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Snowing all day, and the butchers buy more freely, fearing blocked roads.

CATTLE—Yesterday and to-day 2,400, making 6,800 since Saturday, against 8,100 last week. Sales were quicker, and a shade better prices, but not enough to quote the advance. All fresh, and some stale, lots sold at 9¼@10½c for Texans, 10½@11½c thin to medium natives, and 12@13½c for fair to prime. Something extra would go higher. A drove of 1,000 pound Cherokees tidy sold at 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 11¼@13c; 2 cars Ohio, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13¼c; 4 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11½c, 57 lbs.

SHEEP—To-day, 3,200, making 15,500 this week, against 14,200 last week. Trade is steady at uniform rates, only some thin culls at low prices. Quotations, 5½@6c for poor, 6½@7c for thinnish to medium, and 7½@8c for good to prime; some extras, 8½c; and 8½c for a car of fine wool State, 110 lbs; 8c for a car of 107 lbs; 7c for a car of 83 lb Ohio; 5½c for 2 cars culls, 64 lbs.

HOGS—Arrivals, 44 cars, making 21,900 since Saturday, against 24,700 last week. Market strong and fully ⅛c advance. Live selling at 5½@6c; city dressed, 6½@7½c; 7¼c for 200 lbs; Western dressed, 6½@6¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Receipts, 476; total for the week, 5,984. Market slow and weak at yesterday's prices. Owners and holders remain firm at yesterday's decline, and most of the stock in the yards will probably be shipped East in first hands. About 800 were disposed of. Sales: 133 Illinois steers, 1,249@1,354 lbs, $5.40@6.00; 52 Ohio steers, 1,000@1,108 lbs, $4.45@4.70; 152 Indiana steers, 1,127@1,260 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 36 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,014 lbs, $3.75; 340 Missouri steers, 1,025@1,491 lbs, $4.87½@4.95; 20 Michigan stockers, 900 lbs, $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,800; total for the week, 15,800. Market at a dead lock. No sales to record. The yards are full of sheep, and little prospect of agreement on prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; total for the week, 15,100. Market moderately active, at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Sales: About 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, av 140@248 lbs, at $5.40@5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The stormy weather checked business with the jobbers to-day, but the commission houses were busy. Cotton goods were very brisk in first hands, and firm in price. Prints were active for chocolates, shirting stripes, and percales. Polka spot prints are getting into favor. Ginghams are in demand, and look upward. Renfrew and Bates makes are up to 15c. Cotton bags are firmer in price. Foreign goods are quiet. Ribbons are selling freely at auction at advanced prices.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Market fair; arrivals light; best, 6½@6¾c; stockers, 5½@5¾c; common, 3@4c.

SHEEP—Market bad; arrivals heavy; best, 6½@6¾c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market unchanged. Arrivals fair; Philadelphias, $5.70@5.90; Yorkers, $5.10@5.30.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—Crude petroleum panicky, and prices dull and lower. Sales at $2.10; decline caused by the withdrawal of Eastern buyers. Refined dull, and ¼c lower on home and Eastern delivery.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 20¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady for shipping grades; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.65; common to good extra, $6.65@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.00; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal, $3.35@3.40. Wheat very dull; receipts, 6,000 bu only; sales No. 3 spring at $1.55@1.56; winter red Western quoted at $1.80@1.95; amber Western, $1.90@2.00. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull and weak; receipts, 12,000 bu; old mixed Western afloat, 65@65½c; do in store, 63@63½c; new Western mixed and yellow, 64@65c. Oats more active and firm; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@51c; old do in store, 50@50½c; white, 51@52½c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $9.00@9.25; timothy nominal at $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Dull at 31@32c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar active and stronger; refining, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½c; refined, 9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 65½@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $15.12½@15.25; prime mess, $14.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, spot or March or April delivery, 6c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7⅞@7¾c; short clear, spot, 8c; seller March, 8@8⅛c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½@8 11-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 22@42c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@17c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; not quotably lower. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring offered at $1.26, with $1.24 best bid; No. 2 red fall, $1.95 asked, $1.85 bid. Corn dull; No. 2, 31@31½c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull and lower; 27c in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 63@64c.

WHISKY—Dull at 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; sales up-country for 15th of March delivery at $13.75. Bulk meats strong and active, with large sales up-country at 4¼c, 6¾c, and 6½c, seller March; clear rib here, 6⅞c cash. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard nominal at 7¾c.

HOGS—Higher at 4¼@4½c. Receipts, 1,590. Cattle weak, and on some grades lower; common to choice Texans, 2@4¼c; fair to choice natives, 4½@5½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $7.50@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.70@1.72. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Firm at 23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; sales city packed at $14.00; sales buyer to 15th May, at points in country, at $13.00@13.25. Lard steady; steam, 7 11-16c; generally held at 7¾c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders at 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c; sales clear at 7¼c, closing quiet. Bacon steady; held firmly; shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c.

HOGS—Firm; shippers, $4.90@5.10; butchers, $5.20@5.35; receipts, 2,000.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 27.—Markets unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.95. Rye 85@88c. Corn very weak; yellow, 58@59c. Oats firm; white, 48@50c; mixed, 46½@47½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; old mess pork, $13.50; new, $14.50@14.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¾c; refined, unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.70@1.95; amber, $2.00@2.10. Corn nominal. Oats steady; mixed Western, 46@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, with little offering, except at prices above the views of buyers. Mess pork, $15.25@15.50. Lard dull at 8½c asked; 8c bid.

BUTTER—In better demand; choice Western, 30c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.20. Corn firm; No. 2, 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25½c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 74c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; city brands 25c lower. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2, 41c, to arrive.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1.95; No. 1, $1.85@1.85½; amber, $1.65@1.67. Corn quiet; yellow, 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Nominal at $5.10@5.15.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.64½ spot; $1.69 seller April; No. 1 red, $1.88; No. 2 red, seller April, $1.66½; No. 3, $1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed spot, 39c; seller May, 43½c; low mixed, 38½c; no grade, 37½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.50@5.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 26,030 bu; oats, 700 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Market generally inactive and heavy. Corn—Sales 11 cars at $5.12 on track.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Steady; extra family, $7.50.

TOBACCO—Active and firm; sales 370 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $14.00. Bacon, bulk meats, and lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; white, 69c; yellow, 70c.

BRAN—$1.15@1.20.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $28.00; choice, $30.00@32.00.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats firmer at 6@7¼@7½c. Bacon firmer at 7½@8¾@8¾c. Others unchanged.

CHROMOS.

A New Chromo,

ENTITLED

THE NEW RECRUITS,

Given to each Customer, by

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st., and 128 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE DESKS,

Chairs, and Library Furniture. Large Stock and Low Prices, at BOSTWICK'S, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person, desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE Third Grand GIFT CONCERT,

Under authority of a special act of the Legislature, will be given at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

the profits of which are for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The best musical talent that can be obtained will contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment, and, to provide funds for the magnificent gifts, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONLY, at $10 each, will be issued, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, amounting to

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert on their behalf, and he will give personal attention to all the details. Besides the original act authorizing the Concert for the benefit of the Library, the Legislature of the State have twice passed votes of confidence in the management and approval of the expenditure of funds by the Trustees. Buyers are notified that preparations are positive and complete for the Concert promptly on the day set, and orders must be sent in without delay. Lists of the drawing will be ready the next morning. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder, and buyers need not, therefore, be known, unless they so choose.

At the last Concert, ticket No. 6,450 drew the capital gift of $75,000, which was paid the third day after the drawing, precisely as announced. The ticket was held by the following club of gentlemen, at Columbus, Ind., viz.: T. C. Burgess, Wm. D. Summers, W. H. Webb, Albert Jones, Gideon Shultz, C. C. Crawford, Chas. McCalla, J. Frank Pancake, Lloyd Mortledge, Henry A. Rothrock. The money was paid to the Second National Bank of Louisville for account of First National Bank of Columbus, Ind., and by the latter bank paid to the various gentlemen named above.

The Trustees also refer with pleasure to all who have drawn gifts in the first two Concerts as to the satisfactory manner in which they received the money without any discounts whatever having been deducted. Orders may be sent by mail, by P. O. order, draft, or registered letter, or by Express, prepaid.

All orders and applications for information must be made immediately either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. J. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 967 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 858 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 32 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

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This work is thought by many able judges to be the most original and valuable contribution to the science of mind that has appeared in the present century. John Stuart Mill says it is "one of the finest examples we possess of the psychological method in its full power." Dr. McCosh says "his bold generalizations are always suggestive, and some may in the end be established in the profoundest laws of the knowable universe." George Ripley says "Spencer is as keen an analyst as is known in the history of Philosophy; I do not except either Aristotle or Kant, whom he greatly resembles."

II.

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PROPOSALS.

Office of the Board of Health.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1873.

Sealed Proposals for the performance of the day scavenger work of the city, and the removal of dead animals, from May 1st, 1873, will be received at this office till 12 o'clock m., March 5. Specifications may be seen at this office.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the School of Art and Drawing, 390 Milwaukee-av., between H. Voss and H. Hill, is dissolved by the consent of the parties.

Chicago, Feb. 26, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of VERITY & WHITEFORD was dissolved on the 14th inst. by mutual consent.

WILLIAM S. VERITY,
DAVID WHITEFORD.

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Read the Following. The Issue of the Present Week.

FIRST PAGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Washington—Congress—The State Capital—Legislatures—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Railroad Affairs—Fraud and Theft—Crimes—Fires—Disasters—Casualties—Miscellaneous.
THE GREELEY MONUMENT—An Appeal to Farmers' Clubs.
CATTLE-DISEASE—In Broome County, N. Y.
THE FIELD AND STABLE—A Relapse of Influenza—Nephritis, or an Inflammation of the Kidneys.
THE MODOC WAR—The Oregon Indians Tired of Hostilities—They Are Out of Clothes, and Want Peace.
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THE APIARY (Letter from "Ella")—Time to Feed Meal to Bees—Domestic Duties Performed by the Young Bees—The Development of the Bee from the Egg—A Complete Swarm.
MRS. SAM JONES (Letter from That Lady)—Spring Is on Its Way Northward—The Egg Harvest Has Also Commenced—Eggs and 20-Cent Corn—Hens' Nests—Improving Our Home-Making, Butter—How to Make Yellow May Butter—About Churns and Churning—An Irate Man—Mad as a Wet Hen—He Threatens a Suit, and Is Going to Take the Papers—Henpecked.
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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

In the local money market there seems to be but little change from day to day now. There is a pretty fair supply of loanable funds, but the demand increases fast enough to keep the market tight. The demand, however, is largely speculative, and can be left unsupplied when necessary without much detriment to legitimate trade. A great deal of grain will change hands on much sales on the first of March, and many of those who expect to receive it have been making arrangements at the banks for money on Friday. This has made money temporarily tighter to-day, but it is not improbable that, after the 1st, it will be considerably easier again. The demand from the country for currency has also fallen off largely, and favors an easier condition.

Exchange is in abundant supply, and sold between banks to-day at 80c per $1,000 discount.

In the numerous suggestions in the New York papers as to the cause of the continued stringency in the money markets there, very little stress is laid upon the continually diminishing stock of specie held by the New York banks. On Feb. 18, 1871, the banks of that city held $24,707,637 of coin; on Feb. 17, 1872, they held $19,582,400. In 1873, they held $19,035,400 on Feb. 8; $16,461,000 on Feb. 15, and only $15,643,900 on Feb. 21. Specie is counted as part of the legal reserve of the New York banks, and the following table of exports of specie from the port of New York from Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1873, and for the corresponding periods of the preceding ten years, shows that there has been an unusual drain of money to Europe during the seven weeks to Feb. 22:

1873	$9,697,186
1872	2,128,565
1871	6,481,229
1870	4,350,862
1869	5,352,398
1868	10,362,115
1867	4,508,322
1866	4,326,099
1865	4,036,521
1864	8,067,534
1863	7,213,222

The price of gold has risen so gradually from an average of about 112⅝ in December, to an average of 114⅛ for the month of February, that few persons have noted the importance of the change, but that it indicates a much more unfavorable condition of our foreign trade and foreign indebtedness, and that the tendency of the present is toward a still more unfavorable situation, there is no doubt.

The stringency in New York is doubtless, to some extent, artificial, being partly produced by the manipulations of the bears in the stock market, but there has also been a great drain of cash capital from that city to Europe, and New York is unquestionably much poorer in available funds than she was a year ago, or even six weeks ago. If this depletion of funds was in consequence of a movement of currency to market crops, it would not present so unfavorable an aspect, but it is apparent that this money has gone to Europe to pay the interest liabilities on American securities, and that it will not come back except in the shape of an increase of the loan, and a consequent increase of the interest liability next year. The extremely low rates for money in London are in strong contrast with the high ones in New York, and show that the general scarcity of money in the United States is not due to any general scarcity in the great money markets of the world, but that notwithstanding the general appearance of prosperity in this country, the tendency is in the reverse direction. Money is now so abundant in London that the foreign bill-drawers of New York are lending their credit to a large extent in the shape of sixty-day bills on London, which will be paid by the return to them of other bills, drawn, as these are, against no legitimate shipment of products. The whole process is practically borrowing money on call of the London banks, and any return of stringency in the London market would at once cut off this temporary relief to the New York market, and make money more stringent in American markets generally than it has been for years. The situation is not a flattering one, and the prospect of an easier money market is not very promising. If there should be an active demand in England for American breadstuffs this spring, it may ameliorate the condition of the money market, but the fact that since Sept. 1, 1872, we have already sent forward to Europe 1,544,265 bales of cotton, against 1,236,803 in the same period of last year, and that notwithstanding we have thus marketed a fourth more cotton than we did last year, it has not made the money market easy, shows that but little relief can be expected from the export of the less important article of breadstuffs.

THE RAILROAD-BUILDING BUSINESS.

The amount of capital invested in appliances and machinery for railroad-building in the West has become so great that it has, in a measure, compelled the owners of it to offer inducements for the building of more railroads on terms that are ultimately the cause of the failure of the contractors. Only a few months ago a large railroad-building firm, having their works at Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio, failed because the companies for whom they had built roads could not market bonds in Europe. The recent failure of the firm of Wood, Ross & Co., of Pittsburgh, one of the oldest iron-manufacturing concerns in the West, was from a similar cause. It appears that the firm had a number of extensive contracts for railroad iron, and, in payment therefor, were satisfied with notes with unusually long time to run—so long, indeed, that the banks declined to discount the paper. This action brought about a crisis, for a few days ago a considerable amount of the paper of the firm went to protest, and their business consequently was interrupted. The total estimate of the liabilities of the firm has not been precisely ascertained, but the supposition is that they will reach $2,250,000. The paper which they have in their possession foots up to something over $1,800,000, and their other debt to over $400,000. The assets of the Company are alleged to be ample to cover all liabilities. The firm own some very valuable property, consisting of four blast-furnaces, a rolling and rail mill at Wheatland Station, on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad; the Eagle Iron Works, in South Pittsburgh, a vast concern, which, together with the stock, &c., are valued in the aggregate at $3,500,000.

The enormous amount of capital invested in the plants of these great railroad-building firms and the necessity of finding further occupation for it in the same line, has doubtless contributed to stimulate the building of railroads in parts of the West where neither the present population nor the prospective immigration will justify the construction of the roads.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The following amendment has received the signature of the President, and become a part of the Bankrupt law, within the past week:

That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved March 2, 1867," that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year 1871; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of the State Court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114⅝	115
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '65	115⅝	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅝	115⅛
10-40s	114⅛	114½
U. S. 5s (New Issue), ex int	113⅛	113⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½-110	
Gold Exchange		114⅝
Gold and Gold Coupons	114⅛	114⅝

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25x125⅜ ft, dated July 27, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Fourth av, s of Taylor st, e f, 30x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $7,125.

Lot 32, in Block 4 of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 13, dated Sept. 3, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 30, and e 10 ft of Lot 29, of n 3 acres of Block 6, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $775.

North Water st, bet Rush and Pine sts, s f, Lot 3 and s 25 ft of Lot 4, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $21,600.

West Lake st, w of and near Leavitt st, n f, Lots 3 and 4, with improvements, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $12,700.

Dearborn av, 120 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $450.

Howard st, 277 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 23x124 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $343.

Loomis st, 48 ft s of Howard st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,065.

Loomis st, 24 ft s of Howard st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,160.

Church st, s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Mohawk st, s of and near North av, e f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

West Twelfth st, s w cor of Robey st, 10 acres, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $60,000. Wm. J. Tewkesbury to Ira Holmes.

Second st, 238 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,700.

Eleventh st, e of and near Aberdeen st, s f, 21¼ ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $900.

Ambrose st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 102x100 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Hoard st, 330 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $200.

West ½ of Block 11, in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision, in Sec 6, 38, 14, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 22 to 24, in Block 8 of Jennings' Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $8,229.

Lots 5 to 12, in Block 8 of n ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12, 1872; consideration, $50,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,200	3,450	5,722	3,527
Wheat, bu	35,480	2,783	9,415	5,724
Corn, bu	114,575	49,950	3,753	18,314
Oats, bu	36,180	8,045	19,426	19,259
Rye, bu	2,924	1,830	350	800
Barley, bu	12,590	5,700	12,932	9,580
Grass seed, lbs	79,020	105,070	221,383	142,050
Flax seed, lbs			20,440	
Broom corn, lbs	115,410	30,310	55,878	
Cured meats, lbs	322,060	26,920	2563,516	1149,021
Beef, brls		46	205	195
Pork, brls		191	1,109	195
Lard, lbs	222,960	100,358	504,600	650,994
Tallow, lbs	25,630	11,260		41,600
Butter, lbs	49,980	35,105	11,600	9,100
Dressed hogs, No	1,393	831	1,500	697
Live hogs, No	14,329	10,162	6,358	5,356
Cattle, No	2,125	2,429	781	1,083
Sheep, No	3,583	1,658	839	290
Hides, lbs	83,595	39,845	183,060	38,584
Highwines, brls	250	150	135	456
Wool, lbs	35,292	63,698	22,000	3,724
Potatoes, bu	2,076	600		
Lumber, M feet	218	718	1,036	485
Shingles, M	160	220	1,283	867
Lath, M		140	25	19
Salt, brls	75	145	760	1,965

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,985 bu wheat; 1,855 bu corn; 712 bu oats; 1,301 bu rye; 5,841 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 121 cars wheat; 151 cars corn; 40 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 26 cars barley. Total, 346 cars, or 138,000 bu.

OUR GRAIN INSPECTION.

Since the publication of our article on State grain inspection, in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, a great many cases have been reported, all of which tend to prove the miserable status of our grain inspection, and the urgent necessity that exists for a radical change. It matters little to the inquiry whether the chief Inspector, or certain of his subordinates, or the system itself, be most to blame; but it would be more pleasant to believe that the fault lies principally in the system—as we indicated two days ago. It is perhaps unnecessary to specify individual cases in which the same grain has been inspected as No. 3 at one house, and as rejected at another, on the same day; or of two car loads of grain loaded from the same bin, and absolutely equal in quality, being assigned to two separate grades by one inspector, on the same day. Nor need we do more than refer to the fact that the last corner in wheat was radically affected by the inspection of vast quantities of wheat as No. 2 which ought to have been graded as No. 3 or rejected. The numerous cases that have been reported since Tuesday morning not only prove that a change is needed, but prove, also, the truth of our statement, that if no complaints were made it was only because the parties injured saw no hope of redress.

But the abolition of the State inspection of grain may be advocated on still higher grounds than that of individual wrong. It is a general wrong, as being an unwarrantable interference by the State with business that does not concern it. As we have before stated, the grading of grain is simply an artificial classification made in this city for the convenience of parties handling the grain here; the distinction is not made in dealing with the farmer who grows the grain, and it vanishes in large part when the grain leaves this city. Hence the grading is a matter which should rest entirely with the men who own it here, or their representatives. No one else has any right to interfere, or claim legislative or judicial interference, unless he can show that his rights of property are being infringed upon by the parties who control such inspection.

It has been claimed that a clause in the Constitution of the United States concedes to a State the right to make charges on property passing through it, such charges being limited to those necessary to defray the cost of inspection. But it is questionable if any State has a right thus conferred to inspect such property for any other than sanitary purposes. At present the State of Illinois imposes charges for an inspection which is not sanitary in its character, and is voted to be unjust by nine-tenths of the people who own the property that is thus inspected whether they will or not. Beyond this, however, the State charges for this unwanted inspection are made to cover the cost of registration of grain receipts, which the Constitution of the United States certainly does not authorize. The State might, perhaps, claim to be justified in assuming the right to inspect the grain grown in this State; but a large part of the grain annually received in this city is grown in other States, and comes here to find a market. Has the State a right to exact fees on the grain that grows in Iowa, as it passes through Chicago on its way to still other States on the seaboard? If not, then at least the State is not justified in exacting fees for the inspection of grain *out* of store when it is being sent away from this city; and this right has been contested by several grain-owners, who persistently refuse to pay such fees.

Suppose, however, that the right of the State to thus interfere should be conceded. There would still remain the grave fact that the grain trade of Chicago is suffering from the system in a way which would quickly ruin Milwaukee, and may prove the death of the business in this city if it be unwisely persisted in. That the State inspection of grain has proved a failure is conceded by all those who have operated in grain under it; and its peculiar disastrous features can scarcely be removed in any other way than by cutting off the tail close behind the ears. The inspection and registration of grain in this city could be performed much more efficiently by the Board of Trade than by the State; and ought to be abandoned by the State, unless it be retained as a special spite against Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

There was only a moderate business transacted in the leading articles of produce to-day, and some of them were quiet almost to inactivity. There was not much change in prices, except that wheat was lower. Our receipts of produce were rather light this morning, and it is thought that they will be below the average for some days to come, as the weather is still stormy.

The unfavorable weather did not cause any apparent diminution in the demand for groceries, a large business being transacted in the leading staples, while the movement in side goods was quite as liberal as on the preceding days of the week. Values were again reported steady and firm. Dry goods also met with a good inquiry, interior merchants, as well as local retailers, ordering freely. Prices were not subjected to any material fluctuation, quotations being the same as on yesterday. Butter was more quiet than for some days past, but was none the less firm, holders refusing to effect sales at any concession from former rates. The canned goods trade was slack. A goodly number of orders were placed, but the severe weather prevented any movement. Cheese was quiet for the same reason. Coal met with a good inquiry at the quoted prices, or at $12.00 for Lackawanna, $10.50 for Erie, $10.00 for Blossburg, and $6.50@7.00 for Wilmington. There was little doing in the hay market, the demand being largely restricted to meeting current local wants. Hides were fairly active, while leather was dull. Oils were generally firm, carbon being the only notable exception.

There was no change in the condition of the lumber market. Orders from the interior are small, and the storm this morning interferes with the home trade. The inquiry for metals, iron, and nails, continues moderate, former prices being sustained. Cooperage and building materials were quiet and unchanged. Wool remains dull and unsettled. Seeds were quiet. Timothy is quotable at $3.00@3.40; clover at $5.00@5.25 for fair to choice ordinary, and $5.75 for mammoth. Other kinds were steady. Broom corn was without new features; the usual inquiry for the better qualities exists, former prices being adhered to.

Poultry was in good request, and choice lots were firm, being very scarce. Eggs were plenty, and salable at 20@22c. Green fruits were in light local demand. Sicily oranges are lower; otherwise there was no change in prices.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sale was reported of 100 brls at 83½c per gallon; and 450 brls were sold last evening at the same price.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 12½c for corn to Buffalo, at which rate one vessel was chartered. The market is generally quoted at 12½@13c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, shippers leaving the market, when they found that the receipts were light—only 1,393 head. The market ranged at $5.60@5.65 per 100 lbs for heavy to light, but nothing that was not choice found purchasers. Sales were limited to 60 head at $5.65; 100 at $5.62½; 256 at $5.60. Total, 416 head.

Provisions were less active, with very little change in prices. Mess pork was the most active article, being in fair demand, and was generally held a shade higher, which fact tended to restrict trade, as buyers would not concede an advance. Lard was freely offered, and not much wanted, hence a trifle easier. Meats were quiet and steady. There was a good deal of country product on the market, which tended to make prices easier, especially as the chief demand was for pork to fill options. It was rumored that some large lots of country meats were sold which were not reported. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $13.15@13.20; do seller April, $13.40@13.45; do seller May, $13.70@13.75; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash or seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.80; do seller May, $8.00. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅝@8⅞c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4c; do short ribs, 6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅜c; dry salted meats quotable at 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders; 6⅜c for long clear; 6⅛@6¼c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅞@5c. English meats, 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅛@6¼c for short ribs; 7c for short clear; 12@12½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork (choice) at $13.25; 800 brls do seller March at $13.15; 750 brls do seller April at $13.45; 1,000 brls do at $13.40; 1,000 brls do buyer April at $13.75; 1,500 brls do seller May at $13.75; 250 brls do at $13.70; 500 tcs lard seller March at $7.57½; 250 tcs do seller May at $7.95; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 10⅝c; 150 tcs do at 10c; 13,000 pcs dry salted hams on private terms; 100 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 5⅝c; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 50 boxes do at 4⅞c; 143 boxes Cumberland at 6⅝c; 200 boxes short ribs at 7c; 200 boxes do at 6⅞c; 50 boxes do at 6⅞c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller April, at 6⅜c; 250 boxes long clear at 6⅜c; 500 boxes short clear, seller last half March, at 7⅛c; 50 tcs bacon hams, canvassed, at 12½c.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was very little demand, owing to the further weakness in wheat and a reported decline of 6d per brl in Liverpool, with a corresponding drooping tendency in New York. But our holders generally obtained former prices on what they did sell. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 60 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.50; 100 brls do (Menominee) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Northwest) at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 70 brls superfine at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.62½; 100 brls do at $4.50; 25 brls rye on private terms. Total, 945 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65	@ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 8.25
Bran	10.00	@10.25
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was moderately active, and irregular, at an average decline of about ½c per bu. Liverpool was quoted lower, and New York was weak and unsettled, which brought out numerous sellers, particularly of parties who either were not able or willing to carry over the wheat they expect to receive on Saturday on the option of seller March. This made trade active, and enabled several of the short operators, who have been bearing the market for two or three days past, to cover at a liberal profit. Our stocks are still increasing, and the buying and selling is little more than a mere changing of hands, as there is but little wheat held by parties who intend to ship it out, and none are purchasing for that purpose now, so far as known. Seller March opened at $1.19¾, declined to $1.18⅝, advanced to $1.19¾, and closed at $1.19½. Seller April sold at $1.21⅞@1.21½, closing at $1.21⅜; and seller May at $1.26½@1.27. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18⅝@1.19⅝, closing at $1.19½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.27. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.06½, and rejected do at 90@94c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19⅝; 16,600 bu do at $1.19½; 19,800 bu do at $1.19⅜; 73,800 bu do at $1.19; 10,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 6,600 bu do at $1.18⅝; 18,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06½; 2,400 bu do at $1.06⅝; 800 bu rejected spring (Central) at 94c; 6,800 bu do at 90½c; 800 bu do at 90c. Total, 163,200 bu.

Corn was active, and firm at the quotations of yesterday, being in good demand by parties who were reported to be buying for the purpose of loading vessels as soon as they can be moved round to the elevators. This caused a discrimination of ⅛@⅜c per bushel in favor of fresh receipts, which was most welcome to the holders. New York was dull; but there was a fair movement in options, and our receipts of this morning were less voluminous than the recent average, which tended to strengthen prices. Regular No. 2, or seller March, sold at 31@31⅛c; fresh receipts at 31¼@31⅜c; seller April at 31⅞@31½c; seller May at 35⅞@36c; seller June at 37½@37⅝c, and seller July at 38⅛c; all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 33,400 bu No. 2 at 31⅜c; 50,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 89,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 60,000 bu do at 31c; 8,000 bu rejected (Central) at 27½c; 6,800 bu do at 27⅝c; 2,800 bu shelled at 30c on track. Total, 250,800 bu.

Oats were less active, and a shade easier; being generally dull, though reported stronger in New York. The demand was chiefly for car lots, which sold at 25⅜@25⅝c, while regular was tame at 25⅜c. Seller March was quoted at 25⅜@25⅝c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅝c, and seller May at 29⅜@29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c; 3,000 bu do at 25⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 25⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 22⅞c; 2,400 bu do at 22⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 22c; 600 bu white, by sample at 32c on track. Total 18,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but ½c higher, being in light demand, with almost none offering, as holders think there was no good reason for the recent decline. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 64c.

Barley was dull and ½@1c lower, there being no shipping demand, and considerable anxiety to sell for delivery next month, the option of seller March sold at 63@63½c; regular No. 2 was dull at 69⅞@69½c; and car lots in named houses at 70@71½c; No. 3 was dull at 57@58c in unnamed houses; it being generally understood that Rock Island receipts for Nos. 2 and 3 will be delivered where others are not specified. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 71½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 2,400 bu do at 70c; 3,600 bu do at 69½c; 1,600 bu do at 69⅞c; 1,200 bu No. 3 (Central and A., D. & Co.) at 63c; 400 bu (Central) at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; 800 bu do at 57c; 400 bu rejected (Central) at 46c; 400 bu do at 45c; 800 bu do at 44c; 5,000 bu do at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c on track; 1,200 bu do at 72c del. Total, 21,000 bu.

Gilead A. Smith & Co., of London, quote iron rails: Erie sections at 225@230s per ton, free on board in Wales; Welsh bars at 225s do; pig iron at 136s per ton, free on board in Glasgow; tin plate, coke I C at 34@35s per box, free on board in London; and quicksilver at 250@260s per bottle of 75 lbs, in London.

The commission charged with the duty of rewarding the inventor of the best appliance for steam navigation on the New York canals, have reported, and ask for further time. They say:

It will be seen by the Engineer's report that a number of boats have actually entered for the contest, and that a portion of them have accomplished very gratifying results, which seem to indicate that great progress has been and can be made toward solving the problem of cheap steam navigation.

The talent, industry, and enterprise already shown in the direction of cheaper transportation of freights, will prove of great value, as well as a source of just pride to the people of this State. But the report of the Engineer will show that the boats that have made the best records did not finish the preliminary trial trips required until the month of November, near the close of navigation, which terminated the 28th of November, leaving no time or opportunity for the further tests and trials under the personal supervision of the Commissioners, which were considered absolutely necessary to justify a decision.

Thus it appears that the time allowed by the law to practically test and examine the inventions or devices offered, has not been sufficient to enable the Commission to complete the duty prescribed by coming to a final decision upon the matters before them.

In the opinion of this Commission, the conclusions arrived at by the Engineer in his report, herewith submitted, not only justify further investigation, but present strong reasons why the State should not now abandon the effort to make steam the principal power used on our canals.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and ⅛c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅛@1.19⅜ seller March, closing at $1.19¼, and $1.21⅞@$1.22¼ seller April, closing at $1.22¼. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛c seller March, and 31⅞@31⅜c seller April. Other grains and provisions were unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and 1c lower, owing to a decline in highwines. We now quote 94 per cent proof at $1.75@1.78.

BROOM CORN—The general features of the market are the same. Eastern and local dealers are buying of the better qualities in a small way, but common and crooked corn is very dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 5½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was less activity in the butter trade to-day, but the market was firm at full former rates. Receipts were light and barely equalled the demand. Following are the quotations: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior to common, 8@13c.

BAGGING—Dealers report a steady fair movement in grain bags at full prices, but other goods in the list rule quiet and easy. We quote: Stark, Wer Ludlow, 33½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 57½c.

BEANS—Fair to choice grades were in moderate request. The offerings are liberal, but consist mostly of poor to medium grades. We repeat: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $2.25@2.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hulsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—There were liberal orders on the market, for this line of goods, but the severe weather prevented shipments, and business was mainly of a local character. Prices remain firm as given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@	2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.80@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.60
Oysters, 2 lb		2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@	1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,500 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—Was firm and unchanged. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 13½@15½c; Western factory, 13½@15½c.

COAL—There was more activity in the coal trade today, but otherwise the market was unchanged, prices remaining steady as follows: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The market is liberally supplied. Prices irregular, but quotable at 20@22c for fresh. Sales include 1,000 doz at 22c; 4,100 doz at 21c; 150 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate demand. Prime live geese were firm. Other kinds were unchanged. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@35c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 1 sack prime live geese at 65c; 3 sacks at 65c.

FISH—A good business was done in the fish market, both local and interior dealers ordering liberally. The annexed quotations were thoroughly sustained all around: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The condition of the fruit market was unchanged in any essential particular. Fair activity prevailed, and former quotations were generally adhered to: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do, 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 24@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 5½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry for apples was light, and confined mainly to local dealers. Oranges are lower, now quoted at $4.00. Valencias and lemons are firm. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated), $10.50@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@9.00 per brl; California pears at $4.00@5.00; Sicily oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box; Valencia oranges, do, per box, $3.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@3.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Notwithstanding the disagreeable character of the weather, there was a fairly active movement in staple and fancy groceries. Mail orders were numerous and liberal, and the aggregate distribution was fully as large as on the preceding days of the week. Values were unchanged, the market exhibiting a firm tone for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22@22½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, No. 2, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10⅛@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10½@10⅝c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8¾@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6⅝c; White Rose, 5½@6½c; brown Windsor, 6½@8c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@11c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c common, 5½@6c.

HAY—In this market only a limited amount of trading was done, orders coming mostly from our local customers. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 10,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to move on a liberal scale at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, curd, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all cured damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was dull. We nominally quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 15@18c.

HOPS—There has been rather more inquiry, and a little better feeling prevails, under reports of an increased firmness in the New York market. But few sales have been made, however, and prices are without quotable change. We repeat: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand. Prices are as follows:

Iron	4 [illegible]	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@	21	₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	18	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	21	@23	rates
English tool steel	21	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Was quoted quiet, with prices firm and unchanged. Following are the current rates:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	$3.00@	30.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	30.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LAKE FREIGHTS—The bark William Sturges was taken, yesterday afternoon, for corn to Buffalo at 12½c.

LUMBER—The inclement weather interferes with trade at the yards to-day. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00
Fencing	15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no special change. A few orders were received from the country, but the city trade is quiet. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 1½@8c.

NAILS—The demand is light. Rates are ruling firm as given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do $5.37½; 6d, do $5.62½; 4d, do $5.87½; 3d, do $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive. We continue to quote:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	16	@ 18
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00	@5.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.75	@6.50

OILS—Business was slack to-day, and values were not subjected to any decided fluctuations. Linseed, lard, turpentine and whale oil were firm. We quote: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 73@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull, owing to continued unfavorable weather. There was no change in values, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.00
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	3.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains firm at the advance lately established. Fair activity characterizes the demand. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$52.00@67.00
Tuscarora	60.00
Marquette	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in good demand and scarce. Choice lots are firm at 13½@13½c; extra fine, 14c; chickens at $3.00@4.50, the latter price for fancy; geese are quiet at $6.00@8.00. Sales include 450 lbs fancy turkeys at 14c; 550 lbs do at 13½c; 1,600 lbs at 13c; 700 lbs at 12@12½c; 5 doz extra chickens at $4.50; 12 doz at $4.00; 33 doz at $3.00@3.75; 5 doz geese at $7.50.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local demand. Several car lots were offering, but most of them were frosted. Store lots are steady at 70@85c. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 65c, divd; 1 car do at 62c, on track; 450 bu at 80@85c; 140 bu at 70@75c, from store.

SALT—Was in light request at previous prices. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were inactive. Prices range as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.37
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-16	2.10 by 6x10	3.35

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.40
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	1.90
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light windows.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅜ by 3x3⅜	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was very little trading in seeds to-day. Prices ranged about the same as on yesterday. We quote: Timothy, $3.15@3.40—$3.50 about the price for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25 for ordinary, and $5.75 for mammoth; Hungarian, 90c@$1.00; 95c for prime; millet at 75@80c. Sales comprise 30 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 265 bags prime at $3.30; 10 sacks good at $3.25; 18 bags do at $3.15; 25 bags choice clover at $5.25; 15 bags prime at $5.10; 20 bags fair at $5.00; 19 bags mammoth at $5.75; 25 bags millet at 80c.

TEAS—Met with a good demand and the market was again quoted firm as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good, do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 35@55c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—The inquiry was of a liberal character, and firmness pervaded the market for good goods. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Some dealers report rather more inquiry, but the general market remains quiet. Prices are weak and unsettled. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@60c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@56c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	33@36c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	41@45c
Extra, pulled	45@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,406	8,323	3,631
Tuesday	2,086	9,421	1,209
Wednesday	2,125	14,329	3,584
Thursday	1,800	12,500	2,000
Total	8,417	43,573	9,384
Same time last week	11,437	78,169	7,118
Week before last	6,190	50,459	6,345

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,708	5,893	1,118
Tuesday	1,067	7,010	1,019
Wednesday	781	6,358	839
Total	3,556	19,261	2,976

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market was unchanged in any essential particular. So far as the better grades were concerned there was a reasonably active demand on Eastern account, and as the offerings embraced only a moderate supply of well-matured cattle, the slight advance established earlier in the week was well sustained, shippers operating freely at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium grades of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average, and at $5.25@5.87½ for good to choice qualities of heavier average. The inquiry from city butchers and feeders was also fair, and at the close of trade this evening very few of any description of stock remained in the yards unsold. How long the market will retain its present activity and its firm tone is a question of considerable importance, but one not easily answered. Judging from the unsettled condition of the Eastern markets, and the extremely small margin upon which shippers are now operating, it would seem that any material increase in the supply could scarcely result otherwise than in a sharp reaction, though some of our cattle-dealers express confidence in the permanence of present prices, and even predict a further appreciation in the value of good to choice grades. The highest figure obtained to-day was $6.25, —for a car-load of extra steers, averaging 1,440 lbs,—and the lowest $2.00, for bulls. Most of the day's sales, however, were within the range of $4.00@5.25. The offerings were better than on yesterday, as will readily be seen by a comparison of the published sales. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
36	Texas cattle	1,024	3.12½
19	butchers' cattle	1,083	4.37½
33	good steers	1,247	5.37½
30	good steers	1,373	5.37½
15	good steers	1,419	5.50
19	cows	1,000	3.37½
19	good steers	1,338	5.55
13	choice steers	1,419	5.87½
48	good steers	1,254	5.25
50	medium steers	1,221	5.12½
16	choice steers	1,334	5.65
51	Texan steers	1,150	4.00
32	good steers	1,260	5.40
64	choice steers	1,290	5.60
15	butchers' stock	1,283	4.37½
16	choice steers	1,338	5.70
15	extra steers	1,440	6.25
150	Texan steers	938	4.00
17	fairish steers	1,162	4.62½
31	good steers	1,332	5.25
17	medium steers	1,200	5.00
17	medium steers	1,173	4.75
19	cows	941	3.62½
20	fleshy steers	1,367	5.20
16	butchers' stock	1,094	4.30
16	butchers' stock	987	4.25
16	cows	1,058	3.25
16	fair steers	1,170	4.62½
17	butchers' stock	1,108	4.25
16	choice steers	1,389	5.62½
41	stockers	898	3.75
14	fleshy steers	1,157	4.75
17	fleshy steers	1,175	4.50
16	fleshy steers	1,179	4.62½
11	mixed lot	1,227	3.85
12	bulls	1,612	3.70
21	Cherokee cows	835	2.80
17	cows and bulls	1,070	3.25

HOGS—There was no perceptible diminution in the demand for hogs, and, with continued light receipts, sellers had no difficulty in fully sustaining the advanced prices established yesterday. With a single exception, local packers were out of the market, but outside buyers were in full attendance, and their combined wants proved quite equal to the supply of desirable grades. Common coarse, uneven, and mixed lots are now—since the close of the packing season—almost wholly neglected, and, unless sellers are prepared to see them disposed of at low prices, they cannot do better than keep them back until their condition is improved. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.50 for poor to common coarse mixed lots; at $4.65@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@5.10 for good to extra. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	255	$5.00	60	257	$4.90	51	273	$5.00
51	316	4.80	37	475	4.90	21	198	4.90
53	248	4.85	27	253	4.95	24	248	4.95
109	205	5.05	53	274	5.10	49	184	4.90
62	203	5.00	192	198	5.05	26	260	5.10
66	238	4.85	60	245	5.00	101	256	4.80
46	380	5.10	49	198	5.00	67	185	4.90
109	251	5.00	44	263	4.90	53	209	4.95
62	234	5.00	60	263	4.85	109	259	5.00
50	275	4.90	72	180	5.00	46	380	5.00
28	307	4.95	57	207	4.95	47	248	4.95
40	194	5.00	30	304	4.40	37	258	4.85
46	337	5.00	57	208	5.00	97	340	4.90
35	502	5.10	54	313	4.70	33	162	4.90
153	224	5.00	73	268	4.95	38	194	5.00
37	182	5.00	60	266	5.00	100	273	5.00
24	217	4.95	60	263	4.90	73	214	5.00
48	188	4.95	37	395	5.05	192	144	5.00
54	211	4.90	55	217	5.00	53	274	5.10
95	205	5.00	51	277	4.80	27	196	5.00
62	203	5.00	56	238	4.85	74	181	4.80
57	242	4.95	192	198	5.00	61	221	5.00
56	256	5.00	53	301	4.75			

SHEEP—The sheep market was largely overstocked, and prices were weak and lower. In addition to the fresh receipts there were nearly 2,000 stale offerings, so that the number actually on sale fell little short of 4,000. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside buyers, but none were willing to pay yesterday's prices, and most of the transfers were at fully 25c per 100 lbs decline, sales dragging at $3.00@3.75 for poor to common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.50 for good to really choice. Many remain in the pens unsold, and the market had a downward look at the close.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D. if desired.

1 Cash Prize	$75,000	1 Cash Prize	$25,000
1 Cash Prize	15,000	1 Cash Prize	10,000
1 Cash Prize	5,000	1 Cash Prize	4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., for the purpose of carrying on a General Real Estate Commission Business. Office Room 19 Major Block.

ISAAC R. HITT.
WILLIS M. HITT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new and Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:00 p. m.	* 11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
*Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:00 p. m.	† 4:25 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:50 p. m.	† 9:10 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (Daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, HONHEIMER & HART, 611 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN R. ... & CO., 167 and 169 South Canal-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 57 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 65 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 207 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 207 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 29 to 39 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 235 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 268 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 162 and 164 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 84 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 257 and 259 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 S. Jefferson and 23 State-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 113 and 115 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 38 and 40 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 27 and 29 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 54 Washington-st.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 134 Washington-st.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 261 and 263 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 21 and 23 Clark-st.
SNYDER & LEE, 11 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 67 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 88 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
E. H. HARRIS, 69 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 61 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 21 State-st. Branch, 124 Twenty-second and 149 West Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 209 South Water.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 275 & 277 South Water-st.
Trunks, Valises, &c.
TIBBALLS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 241 East Lake-st.
Trusses, Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Watches.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 126 Wabash-av.
Wood Engravers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 193 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 125 Clark-st., near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MFG CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

THE EXPOSITION.

Annual Meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

The Members Interviewed by the Exposition Committee.

They Will Co-operate to Make It a Grand Success.

The fifth annual meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the West and South was held at the Gardner House yesterday. The President, George S. Bowen, occupied the Chair. Very few persons were present at the morning session, the trains not arriving till after 11 o'clock.

THE CHAIRMAN SAID

where two or three were gathered together and the right spirit prevailed, good would result. It was the custom of the Association to meet once a year. The fire and other occurrences has prevented a large attendance at the last two conventions. He had hoped the present meeting would be well attended as an important matter was under consideration in the city. A meeting of citizens and manufacturers of Chicago had been called, and a committee would meet with the Association in the afternoon, with the view of making arrangements for the holding of the Exposition about the 1st of October next. He was confident the manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics, all over the country, would become interested in the project.

LETTERS READ.

The Secretary, Mr. Schooley, then read letters from several members of the Association who were unable to be present. Mr. D. J. Morrill, of Johnstown, Pa., wrote that engagements prevented him from coming. He approved of the organization, and saw no reason why there should not be perfect co-operation between the cotton and woolen manufacturers in all matters in which their interests were identical. There should be a central organization, as great good would be accomplished. He trusted that arrangements would be made by which the producers of textiles would be represented at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The time was too short for a creditable display at Vienna. Cyrus Elder, Secretary of the Industrial League, hoped the meeting would be profitable, and that the Association would increase its strength and prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Gross, of Tiffin, Ohio, moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chairman announced as the Committee, Messrs. Gross, Monroe, and Brown.

Mr. Gross remarked that many of the manufacturers were not as enthusiastic as formerly. The past year had been a particularly unprofitable one for all. He had taken a deep interest in the Association from its inception; it originated in Chicago, and he should like to see it continued, being willing to do all in his power to further its interests.

Mr. Enos Brown, of Chicago, called the attention of the members to the death of Mr. Daniel Hill, who was prominently identified with the Association, and hoped his services and death would be appropriately recognized by resolution. He also alluded to the fee question—$1 a "set" being collected from the members. If it was abolished, and voluntary subscriptions depended upon, he believed there would be more money in the Treasury. He moved that the by-law relating to an entrance fee be rescinded.

The Committee above mentioned were instructed to take cognizance of both matters, and report in the afternoon.

The Association then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the President being absent, Mr. Gross was elected temporary Chairman.

OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following report, which was concurred in.

President—George S. Bowen, of Elgin.

Vice-Presidents—John G. Gross, Tiffin, O.; H. E. Sterne, Peru, Ind.; George W. Munroe, Knoxville, Ill.; H. B. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Richard Street, Waukesha, Minn.; Joseph Shields, Davenport, Iowa; George Buel, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Stine, Louisville, Ky.; S. F. Neely, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. Winterbottom, Denver, Col.; John Ashworth, Beaver City, Utah; J. W. Bry, San Francisco, Cal.; F. G. Erary, Dayton, W. T.; James Whitworth, Nashville, Tenn.; R. H. Chilton, Columbus, Ga.; T. McFarland, Huntsville, Ala.; Isaac E. Sharpe, Evening Shade, Ark.

Secretary and Treasurer—Aug. G. Schooley.

THE SAME COMMITTEE

also submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This Association has learned of the death of Daniel Hill, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hill was a very efficient officer, and a gentleman warmly devoted to the woolen interests of the West and South; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association in convention assembled do express its heartfelt sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Hill, and extend its sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be certified by the Secretary and sent to the family of deceased.

The Committee made no recommendation in regard to the initiation fee, but reported in favor of changing the name of the Association to the "Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South."

The by-laws were ordered to be amended in accordance with the report.

A CONFERENCE.

Mr. Brown stated that the Committee appointed at the Jackson Hall meeting, on Wednesday night, were waiting to have a conference with the Association in regard to the proposed Exposition. He moved that a committee be appointed to invite them to come into the room.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair selected Messrs. Goodell and Brown.

These two gentlemen left the room, and in five minutes returned with Messrs. Nolan, Coolbaugh, Gage, Taylor, Bradley, and Crane, of the Committee, who were introduced to the woolen manufacturers.

The manufacturers and Committee then held a joint meeting, Mr. Brown being elected Chairman. He apologized for the small number of manufacturers present; the time was inopportune, and the weather bad. Invitations had been sent to all the woolen manufacturers in the West and South, and their co-operation asked in an Exposition in Chicago next fall. Many favorable responses had been received, the writers declaring that they would send lines of goods, and do all they could to make it interesting and successful.

Mr. Nolan said the Committee had expected to have some definite proposition made by the woolen manufacturers.

MR. GOODALE

spoke of the Cincinnati exhibition, and said the first one was such a success that it was determined to erect permanent buildings for similar yearly exhibitions. He presumed the manufacturers of the West would cheerfully join in the Chicago Exposition. As a general thing, it was not profitable to attend Expositions, and he thought, if the one in this city became fixed, manufacturers should be allowed to sell the goods displayed. If this was done, they would be stimulated, and take great interest in it.

Mr. Gross said Chicago was a central point, and was a proper place to have an Exposition. He would do all he could to make it a success.

Mr. Brown had no doubt that the manufacturers would send such a magnificent contribution of fabrics as would astonish the people of Chicago.

MR. GAGE

supposed care would have to be exercised in regard to time, so that the Chicago Exposition would not conflict with those in other cities. It seemed to him they were not going to work in the right direction. There might be a difference of views in respect to the kind of Exposition contemplated. The Committee was appointed, as he understood, to determine what should be said to the woolen manufacturers, and to decide whether a building should be erected in the city to accommodate textile fabrics, or a large one elsewhere to include the agricultural interests. To carry out the idea of the Mayor, these could not be ignored. To erect a building of any description for the purpose would require a large sum of money. Whether it could be secured was for the Committee to learn, as it was whether the exhibition could be made a success. During the past year he had been approached a number of times and talked to about a large Exposition, similar to the one held in St. Louis. Within six weeks he had had a conference with Mr. Walker, President of the Union Stock Yards Company, who informed him that they had leased Dexter Park to Tucker & Sherman. The grounds were admirably suited for an exhibition of stock. It was stated, during the conference, that it would not be a good policy to erect such a building as was contemplated on ground that could not be retained for a term of years. A proposition to purchase eighty acres on Forty-seventh street was made, but it could not be bought. The price—$200,000—would have necessitated the paying of $20,000 interest—a very large sum. Mr. Walker had said that Dexter Park could be obtained upon a conditional lease; that they would not sell, expecting to be driven away from their present location within a few years by the advancing population. Although he (Mr. Gage) had in past years been opposed to erecting a fair-building on leased ground, he thought it would be for the best interests of the projectors to lease Dexter Park. He felt confident that all the money required could be secured. Manufacturers should be accorded the privilege of selling their goods on exhibition. The structure should be large enough to allow every manufacturer in the West and every merchant in Chicago to display his wares, and to sell them by sample. The building should be open to all who wished to use it for special exhibitions, pic-nics, and other entertainments. He desired the State Agricultural Society to come to Chicago. A stock company should be formed; the merchants and hotel proprietors would subscribe liberally. The facilities for reaching Dexter Park were excellent. The people of Chicago responded liberally to appeals for funds to pay the expenses of fairs, but they neglected to attend the exhibitions. They should be induced to go; one day during its progress should be deemed a holiday, as in St. Louis, and every one visit the Exposition.

MR. CRANE

inquired if the woolen manufacturers desired to make any proposition. Would they come here, if the people of Chicago provided a place for them, and, if so, upon what conditions? And would it make any difference whether they went to Dexter Park or remained in the heart of the city?

MR. BROWN REPLIED

that he had on his books the names of at least 1,200 manufacturers engaged in business in the West and South. Their capital was about $20,000,000, and they made goods which were equal to any manufactured in the world. The interest was a progressive one. The men engaged in it were intelligent, and if they had an opportunity they would give an exposition of fabrics that would be appreciated.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

The manufacturers then withdrew, and the Committee held a meeting and informally discussed the project, giving their views as to location, and the interests which ought to be included. There was not a quorum present, and no action was taken. They adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE ASSOCIATION

reassembled subsequently, and, after delegating Messrs. Goodale, Stout, and Street to confer with the Committee, adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. J. L. Hodges, of Little Rock, Ark., is at the Tremont House.

Judge W. K. McAllister, of the State Supreme Court, arrived at the Briggs House last evening.

Superintendent Washburn has gone to Joliet, having been summoned there by the Penitentiary Investigating Committee.

The Rev. Moses Smith, pastor of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

John B. Gough will deliver a novel and very interesting address this evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The Bible lecture at Plymouth Church, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be delivered by the Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett.

The sermon preparatory to the Lord's Supper on Sunday next, at the Third Presbyterian Church, will be delivered this afternoon in the chapel, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

Mr. John B. McCormick, of Dayton, O., brother of Cyrus H. McCormick, of this city, and for some years a resident here, died of paralysis on Tuesday, aged 83 years.

The lady who lost a fur boa at the lecture last evening, at the Centenary Church, can receive the same by calling at F. H. Revell's book rooms, 114 East Madison street.

The prominent guests at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: E. L. Moffit, Quincy; Capt. E. B. Northrup, Capt. S. W. Smith, W. S. A.; W. S. Willoughby, Nevada; R. Holmes, Boston; O. Chanute, Kansas; C. N. Mitchell, Saratoga; A. J. Burdett, New York.

A pleasant party was given last evening, at Anderson's Hotel, to Miss Hettie Anderson. The usual festivities of a party were carried on until a late hour. There were many handsome toilets among the ladies present, and the rooms were decorated in a tasteful manner.

Major Woodbury M. Taylor, a gentleman of State reputation, as having served as Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, has purchased a large pecuniary interest in the *Evening Mail*, of this city, with which paper he will hereafter be connected as Editor-in-Chief.

William Douglas, New York; Charles Thompson, Cleveland; S. P. Longstreet, Erie; S. L. Page, Boston; B. C. Rogers, St. Louis; J. S. Elkins, Denver, Col.; C. A. Ripple, Buffalo; Charles P. Wing, Yankton; T. W. Edwards, Marquette; M. L. Baker, Montreal; S. L. Fuller, Detroit; T. L. Richards, San Francisco, are at the Sherman House.

The Hon. T. C. Whitehead, of Logansport, Ind., arrived at the Sherman House yesterday morning. He intends to make Chicago his home, and will engage in the practice of law. Mr. Whitehead was, for many years, Judge of the Twenty-first Indiana District, and made himself very popular while he held that responsible position. His friends can find him at Room 17, Major Block.

The following were registered at the Briggs House yesterday: Sam De Bow, Montana; John Sylvester, Cincinnati; J. W. Hugas, Omaha; William Brewer, New York; C. C. Tappan, Erie; C. C. Woolworth, Brooklyn; G. Mendel, Cincinnati; A. H. Kirk, Minneapolis; E. A. Lord, Boston; E. V. Long, Waukesha, Ind.; Philip Morey, Pittsburgh; E. W. Griggs and party of six, Boston; E. S. Hill, Cedar Rapids; J. W. Pottle, New York.

Mr. D. J. McKeller, the financial manager of the *American Builder*, was last evening entertained by his friends of the Caledonian Club, at a pleasant social supper, at No. 87 Halsted street. As a parting memento to the gentleman, who is about to leave Chicago, the members of the Club presented him with a heavy gold chain and locket, appropriately inscribed. Speeches were made by Mr. David Johnson, Chief of the Club, Mr. Robert Clark, and Gen. McArthur, who was an old schoolfellow of McKeller's. The recipient made a suitable response, and the gentlemen passed a happy social evening over the event.

Pomeroy's new title—the Dupe of York.

Charles Reade is now called "the literary Capt. Kidd."

The Pope has received a horse from friends in New Orleans.

J. A. Rhomberg's taxes, at Dubuque, last year, amounted to over $5,250.

Ruskin has been re-elected Slade Professor of Fine Arts, at Oxford.

Gen. William L. Stoughton, of Sturgis, Mich., will take up his residence in Grand Rapids, after returning from Congress.

Fulton Paul has been appointed Deputy State Treasurer of New York, in place of Dewitt C. Ellis, appointed Bank Superintendent.

Gen. Amos Pilsbury, retiring from the charge of the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, has been voted $15,000 as a donation.

Godfrey N. Frankenstein, landscape artist, died suddenly at Springfield, Ohio, his late residence, Feb. 24.

The Rev. James Ferguson and Miss Baxter, aged respectively 75 and 73, were married, at Monmouth, Ill., Feb. 25.

Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, the ex-Queen Isabella's son, is a boy of 15 years, and his intended wife, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, is not yet 14.

Gov. Geary died, it is said, from the effects of hair-dye, the sugar of lead, which is the principal ingredient in such nostrums, having poisoned the scalp and affected the brain.

The Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is stirring up the brethren of Minneapolis and St. Paul in behalf of Hamline University, to be re-located on a gift of eighty acres midway between the two cities, conditional on $50,000 being subscribed.

The death is announced of Mrs. Frances Greenleaf Sparrow, wife of the Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, Professor and Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. Mrs. Sparrow was a niece of Dr. Noah Webster, sister-in-law of the late Bishop Philander Chase, and aunt of Bishop Kip, of California, and of the wife of Bishop Burgess.

Charles Bradlaugh, the noted British Republican, is coming to this country to lecture next season. He is a large, powerful man, of about 45, a cross between Henry Ward Beecher and Robert Collyer, with a ringing voice and a master of oratory unknown to any other speaker now living in Great Britain. He is adored by his followers, and intensely hated by society and the Government.

H. H. Bigelow, of Worcester, Mass., is going to put in operation at the Vienna Exhibition a model Yankee shoe-factory, doing all the steps of the work by machinery, and turning out a finished shoe in seven minutes. What will most surprise Europeans will doubtless be to learn that these seven-minute-machine-made products require protective legislation to compete in American markets with the more laborious wares of foreign handicraftsmen.

W. J. Hennessy, the well-known American artist, is receiving warm recognition from London critics. He has made rapid progress within the last two years and sold his Royal Academy picture before it was exhibited. Furthermore, the painting (an American autumn scene with figures) gave so much satisfaction as to secure the sale of this year's exhibition picture, which, of course, at that time was slumbering in the artist's brain.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A "Cabinet lady" returned in person 2,800 calls last season.

—Three men were publicly whipped, according to law, in Cadiz, Ky., the other day, for petit larceny.

—The Lower House of the Nebraska Legislature has declined to concur with the Senate in a bill legalizing miscegenation.

—The Government of Prince Edward's Island has sent a deputation to Ottawa to arrange terms for the admission of that colony into the Dominion.

—There is a woman at Duluth who weighs 360 pounds. At a little distance it is difficult to tell which is the larger of the two, the town or the woman.

—On the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1872: Miles run by passenger engines, 758,939; freight, 1,086,147; miscellaneous, 630,184; making the total mileage, 2,475,270.

—There is such a perpetual heat along Jay Cooke's isothermal line of railway that the "blasted British" are about building a road still farther north, where, of course, the temperature is almost equatorial.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—"Joe, you have done it for me," observed Tom Hammond, of Virginia City, as Mr. Gale's pistol went off. "Tom, I am sorry for it," rejoined Mr. Gale, "but you know I had to do it." Mrs. Gale is answering the conundrum.

—Northern Pacific Railroad land sales in December realized $7,224; January, $9,601; and thus far this month, $10,820. Ordinarily, the cash receipts are about 10 per cent of the actual sales, but during the past month they exceed that rate slightly.

—The *Figaro* publishes a curious paragraph, to the effect that at a meeting in London M. Felix Pyat, alias the "unclean iconoclast," proposed that the son of Napoleon III. should be assassinated by an Italian, but that Carl Marx protested vehemently against the suggestion.

—An extraordinary hen in Lewiston, Me., cackled with admirable regularity, but then she laid ne'er an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl.

—The Boston *Journal* is confident that the idea that household work is thought degrading in the United States, in any general sense, or to any exceptional degree, as compared with other countries, is utterly absurd, and that, as a whole, the women of America stand at the very head of the household workers of the world.

—A Paris journal narrates an anecdote of the editor of a Communist paper having been kicked out of the train from London to Chiselhurst, on the morning of the Emperor's funeral, by a party of Frenchmen, who lost their patience at his continued invectives against the deceased. This was done in a quiet way, while the train had nearly come to a stop near a half-way station.

—An extraordinary curiosity is on exhibition in St. Louis, viz.: a feathered mouse. It is dead, however. It was taken from a featherbed which was made twelve years ago and has not been opened since. There was no hole in the ticking. "The beautiful white feathers," says the St. Louis *Globe*, "that appear to have grown from the body of the dead mouse, are just as fresh and lovely as if they had been plucked from the living goose."

—Mayor Stratton told a joke on Lawyer Thompson, at Lebanon, Tenn. Lawyer Thompson did not like it, and told Mayor Stratton as much, and perhaps more. Other remarks of an unchristian character were made by both parties, and then, drawing their pistols, they emptied four barrels apiece at each other, one of the balls gouging an ugly hole in Mayor Stratton's face, just under the eye.

—Now that Amadeus is safely out of Spain, he must feel pretty much as the preacher did who "took up a collection" one Sunday, and found, when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a cent in it. "I thank my God," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The institution of tar and feathers has made its advent in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hall, of Branford, were popularly accused of ill-treating Miss Clara Spinks, an invalid,—it being reported that she had been taken from comfortable quarters, and left to die in an out-house. An investigation served to sustain these charges, and on Saturday evening a crowd of masked men visited Hall's house, called him out, stripped, tarred and feathered him, and compelled his wife to witness the performance.

—An exchange says that "A poor man in Washington was arrested and shut up the other day for stealing a soup-bone worth 15 cents, to keep his family from starving." This man evidently was not posted. He should have sent to South Bend, Ind., and procured an affidavit reciting that he had received that bone, by mail, from a distinguished philanthropist, now deceased. By this method of procedure he would have vindicated himself triumphantly and been classified as a Christian statesman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING, AT 10 o'clock—50 head of horses of all grades, and lot wagons and harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. At new brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK MORGAN HORSE, 6 years old; a lady can drive him. For sale for want of use. Inquire of GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY. ALSO, second-hand rockaway. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

WANTED—A DRAFT HORSE THAT WORKS single or double, for cash. Inquire at coal yard, corner Jackson and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—HORSES FOR THE NEW YORK MARket, weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, from 5 to 9 years old. S. W. HEINEMAN, at Schuler & Clark's Sale Stable, 193 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY. ALSO, TEAM of work horses and wagon, for which will trade good suburban business lots. H. W. F. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph-st. and LaSalle.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$4,000—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Side; will pay half cash. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot, on monthly payments; not to exceed $25 per month. Location: South or West Division. Address, giving price, G, Room 12, Wadsworth's Building, 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A LOT AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR WHICH a first-class Chickering Grand would be given in part payment. Address T 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, WITH lot 25 to 40 feet front, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of State, south or east front; ½ cash, remainder in monthly payments. Price from $3,000 to $6,000. Address, for one week, with full particulars, HOFFMAN, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, THE POPULAR Bauer piano, acknowledged to be a first-class instrument, at 290 to 296 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, warranted perfect, on liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF organs, the very best manufactured, at reduced prices and liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—PIANOS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at cash figures, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FUR CLOAK, YESTERDAY NOON, car on State, please send address to gent noticed on Madison and State. Address X 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN EGAN, LATELY OF DEtroit, will leave his address at the Tribune office, he will hear something to his advantage. Address H E, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE—CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, mattresses, etc., at cash prices, on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all; seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; elegant, unique, and economical. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., wanted for cash. Entire household stocks bought to any amount. Letters will receive prompt attention. Address J. J. 341 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., N OF TWENTY-second-st., [illegible] ... South Park Boulevard, s e cor. Oakwood, 150x150 feet. South Park Boulevard, n e cor. Oakwood, 250x140 feet. Oakwood Boulevard, e of South Park Boulevard, 650x156 feet. Egan-av., e of South Park Boulevard, 700x172 feet. Vincennes-av., s w cor. Oakwood, 125x211 feet. [illegible] Also several tracts of valuable acre property. Also a number of desirable residence lots. Any of the above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the most liberal terms will be given, particularly to those who desire to build. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st.; east front. [illegible] FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 899 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY brick house, $20,000. [illegible] FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 2 GOOD AND 3 common houses and lots, on the West Side. Address T, 145 South Hoyne, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 50x125, east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence on Vincennes-av., near Wentworth, 3-story and basement marble front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; furniture new. [illegible] SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—14 LOTS IN ONE block at Brighton. 1 block at Cotton Mill, railroad front. 40 acres near crossing Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern Railroads. [illegible] REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 2-story frame brick basement house, Park-av., near Hoyne-st., $7,000. First-class house and 40-foot lot, Park-av., near Paulina-st., $12,000. Brick house fronting Jefferson Park. Lots taken in part payment. Cottage and lot on Hoyne-st., $4,500.

FOR SALE — TWO 2-STORY GOOD FRAME houses, with barns, on South Park-av., east front, north of Thirtieth-st., corner Gano, with 50-foot lot. Will be sold at a big bargain; only $10,000, or will sell one house. No cheaper property on a leading avenue can be found on the South Side. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST., [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR Wentworth-av., $50 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 8 acres fronting Egan-av., near cotton factory, $10,000. 160 acres southwest of Brighton; good location; long time.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 9 YEARS' lease, North May-st., bay window, modern improvements; want offer. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, & Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 120 feet on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., at the low price of $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY WITH BRICK BASEment 10-room house, 495 Butterfield-st., and lot. [illegible] Can be had at a bargain if taken soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120; house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern improvements; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 149 and 151 South Sangamon-st., also one vacant lot adjoining. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 50 Lake-av.; for sale at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms. A number of fine residences and building lots for sale on the South Side. Parties having property for sale are respectfully solicited to leave description and terms of sale with J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops; also, in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., and on Arnold-st. Cheap. Long time. No money required down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 80 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—11 AND 13 PARK-AV., CLOSE TO UNION Park, lot 50x150; $7,500 cash, easy terms, a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 6 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,100, $3,800 CASH, BALANCE 1 AND 2 years at 8 per cent, will buy 25x125 lot, with a good cottage, on West Monroe-st., near Centre-av. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25X125 TO A 20 FOOT ALLEY ON West Madison-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts. Price, $13,500, $4,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EGAN-AV. (THIRty-ninth-st.), east of and near South Park Boulevard; fine lots 50x173 feet each, to a 20-ft. alley. These lots are situated just outside the fire and city limits, while for beauty and convenience of location they cannot be surpassed. The attention of those intending to build this spring is especially invited to this property. Terms remarkably liberal. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A COTtage and lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley, on Thirty-first-st., west of the Rolling Mills, and 4 blocks west of Archer-av. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan, Prairie-av.—$15,000, $16,000, $25,000 cash, $1,000 down, $2,000 yearly. S. MEARS, owner, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $35,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $25,000 more than the first, if necessary. H. CUMMINGS, Room 3, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Terms payment, 2, 4 and 5 years, 8 per cent interest. WING & FARLIN, 28 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 13 rooms, with 7 years' lease of lot, 364 Wabash-av. Must be sold this week. A splendid location for a boarding-house. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, DESplaines and Foster-sts., for the small price of $105 per foot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—78¼ FEET CORNER LAKE AND VALentine-sts.; good for stores; no better chance anywhere for a party to build and open a trade in any business. Apply to M. HALL, 800 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—407 BURNSIDE-ST., NORTH OF THIRty-third-st. This splendid 1½-story 8-room cottage, and barn for 4 horses and carriages, with lot 25x125 feet. Price $4,500. Terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50X125 FEET, WITH two houses, renting for $1,400 per year, on South Peoria-st., adjoining the Everett House, corner Madison and Peoria. Will sell cheap, on easy payments, or will exchange for other property in part payment. D. GOLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 168 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, or Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES (30 ACRES GROVE), WITH buildings and improvements that cost $15,000, 16 miles from Chicago and one mile from station on C., B. & Q. R., a very desirable place; part payment will be taken in city or suburban property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 4, No. 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 301 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—16 ACRES A FEW blocks from station at Elmhurst, for inside improved or unimproved property. GUNTHER, McVicker's Theatre.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT 50x125 feet, at Englewood, $6,500. Splendid bargain. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 85 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—E. L. CANFIELD, 61 LASALLE-ST.: Englewood, 2-story new house, with 25 or 50 ft lot. Austin, lots near depot, 175 and 200 ft deep. Evanston, house near depot; lots near lake.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE—40 ACRES AT SUMmit, on C., A. & St. Louis Railroad, good for a subdivision. A. G. STOREY & SON, Room 4, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST., desirable lots in Englewood, Austin, and Ravenswood; convenient to depots.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A CHOICE tract in Section 5, by CHACE & ABELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, on Rock Island R. R., only two blocks from depot; a fine piece for subdivision. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LITTLE FARM OF about 60 acres, near Wyanet, in Bureau County, Ill., on the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Good house and barn, well and cistern water, &c. The property is in every respect desirable, being well improved, and located conveniently to three railroad stations; offered cheap, and on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM IN NORTHwestern Iowa. For particulars address D 95 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM, CONTAINING 950 ACRES OF land, all under cultivation and well fenced; situated in Marion County, Ill., one mile from Farina Station; there are two farm houses on the property, three barns, corn crib, &c. [illegible] produce; will be sold at a low figure. Apply to or address J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—160 ACRES, FENCED AND BROKE, adjoining Pedtone Station, Will County, for one or three years. D. WILLIAMS, 158 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY COTTAGE, 899 LAKE-ST.; 10 rooms, closets, and bath room. D. HARRY HAMMER, attorney, 169 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE STORY AND basement house No. 309 Wabash-av., to a pious, prompt-paying party. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF 399 WEST LAKE-st., five rooms and closets; $30. Apply at premises at 10 a. m. or 5 p. m.

TO RENT—LOW, COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, No. 66 Fourth-st., central to business and horse-cars; $18. D. F. FISKE, 4 Otis Block.

TO RENT—SEVERAL COTTAGES, $25 TO $65; furniture for sale, from $250 to $1,000; bargains. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1208 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—HOUSE—SOUTH OF HARRISON-ST., and near Hoyne, convenient to cars; has large barn, water, &c. J. H. GILBERT, 86 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NO. 10 COTtage-place, $60 per month. Apply to C. NUGENT, at Western News Company, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 461 HUBBARD-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE STORE (ENGLISH TILE FLOOR) with basement; also offices and suites of rooms, in Hough's Block, opposite Post-Office. Apply to E. M. DAVENPORT, Room 8, Major Block.

TO RENT—WANTED, A RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO take part of a store, say second, third, and fourth floors. Apply to J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A STORE, east of Desplaines-st., with or without basement. The store is well adapted for a grocery, and the basement well suited for a restaurant. Apply immediately. Also two stores, with each 6 rooms in second-story; rent $800 each; possession given immediately. Also 2 stores, each 25x90 feet, with or without basements; rent moderate. And a number of other stores on West Madison-st. and elsewhere. Rents ranging from $300 to $6,000. Also dwellings for sale and to rent. Call at Room 16, Bryan Block. W. P. JONES, SR.

TO RENT—SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, 275 Franklin-st., next to corner VanBuren, with fixtures, and lease a year from next May. HUGH GOODWIN, 150 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS AND PARLOR, WELL furnished; modern improvements; warmed, hot and cold water, &c. 674 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, or several young men. Call and examine, at 765 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS WITH CLOSETS FOR housekeeping, to man and wife only, west of Union Park; rent cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 181 East Madison.

TO RENT—AT 572 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, heated by steam, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 28.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ALSO A single room, in a private family. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT room, north of Twenty-third-st. and east of State, for gentleman and wife; board for lady only; terms not to exceed $10 per week; will be permanent if suited. X 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE COTTAGES, WITH from 5 to 6 rooms each, with one barn only. Must be on the West Side, in a respectable locality. Those having such, and wanting prompt, cash-paying tenants, will apply in person to SCHRAM BROS., 225, 310 and 312 East VanBuren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OR BEFORE MAY 1, A furnished house of 8 or 10 rooms, in good order and pleasantly located; barn and grounds no objection. Will rent for six months or one year. Best of care; unexceptionable reference. Family of 6, youngest 12 years. Address RESPONSIBLE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, for family of 3; no small children. Reference given if required. O 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, A SMALL HOUSE or cottage, by a careful and responsible tenant, family of three, east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; must contain gas and water, and would prefer one with bath room. Address, stating location, rent, etc., E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping. Must be convenient to street cars. Address JONES, Nevada Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A nicely furnished room, with or without board, South or West Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Best of references given if required. Address X 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FROM 20 TO 40 ACRES OF improved land, within about 20 miles of Chicago. Address E 38, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Michigan for sale. Store doing a business of $60,000, and can be easily increased 15 to 25 per cent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Terms that cannot fail to suit any one wishing to locate themselves in a good business. Address D. WESTERVELT, care Field, Leiter & Co.

A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, doing a good business. 30 North Halsted-st.

A RARE BARGAIN—LEASE OF MY STABLE AND business for sale, if taken this week. 89 and 88 Jackson-st., between Dearborn and State. M. C. BRADLEY.

A LUMBER-YARD, WITH LEASE OF DOCK, IN one of the best locations on North Side, for sale at a bargain. Cause of sale, ill-health. Address O 46, Tribune office.

A FINE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange at Paris, Ill.; 4 run of stone, 50 horse power engine, warehouse, &c.; a good established business; this property will be disposed of at a great sacrifice; cost $40,000; will be sold for $10,000, or will take unimproved real estate. Apply to J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

FINELY FURNISHED, PAYING, WELL-LOCATED European hotel for sale; splendid restaurant and laundry attached; splendid business opening. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK YARD, WITH MACHINERY and buildings complete, for sale or exchange for real estate. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FIXTURES—A LOT OF MIRRORS, COUNTERS, side cases of drawers, show cases, gas fixtures, &c., all very elegant; will be sold altogether or separately; also, one elegant wax figure. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GRAIN MEN, ATTENTION—OUR steam elevator and warehouse, with corn cribs attached, all in good repair; elevating and shelling all done by steam power; situated in one of the best corn sections of the State, with facilities for shipping to Chicago or any Eastern market. Will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of DAVIS & McCLARY, 146 South Clark-st.

LIME KILNS FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR KILNS, the most centrally located of any in the city, for sale at a sacrifice; we warrant them as good as any in the State, and are determined to sell them; any person wishing to engage in the lime business will find them all we describe. Address W. B. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST paying theatres in the city, for sale or exchange; also one fine family horse and buggy; good reasons given for selling. Call in person on A. J. & J. COOPER, 146 and 148 LaSalle-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.
For sale—Terms cash.
Schweizer's Coffee House,
corner Canal and Washington,
on account of
removal to South Side.
Apply at the place.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 150 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

TO A PHYSICIAN—A SPLENDID LOCATION—ONE that can come well-recommended. For particulars address Box 105, Manteno, Kankakee Co., Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ALL CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER DIVIDEND against the Chicago bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BANKING HOUSE, WELL ESTABlished, situated in a city of (6,000) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties of Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, FROM $230 to $800, running from one to two years, with double security; can be bought at a discount if to 12 per cent. A. PICK, Room 3, southeast corner Washington and Fifth-av.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt insurance companies, at 101 LaSalle-st., in basement, Republic Life Building. R. MARTIN.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, on long or short time. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 83 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $10,000, or amounts to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, SHORT TIME, ON STOCKS, bonds, real estate paper, &c. LEVI WING & CO., 205 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON IMproved city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURIties; city and suburban purchase-money mortgages bought. D. F. FISKE, 4 Otis Block.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES; no commission charged. Inquire at No. 6, 320 State-st.

WANTED—$8,000 TO $9,000, ON A FIRST-CLASS building on leased lot near the court-house, having long and favorable ground lease; will pay good commission. Address O 73, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SUMS OF $1,000, $1,500, AND $2,000 ON hand to loan on real estate. McKINNON & MARSH, 156 Clark-st.

WE WILL PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ALL bankrupt insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; $1,000 on short time. Secured paper bought. A. B. PALMER, JR., 34 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN qualified for the country drug and prescription business. Address, with recommendations from former employers, E. D. CHANE, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, WITH REFERences, two men, with some experience as salesmen. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier for wholesale house. Address, with references and salary expected, C 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper, either lady or gentleman. Must have had experience and come well recommended. Address, stating salary, C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER. ADDRESS BOX 838 Chicago P O, in the hand-writing of applicant, giving age, references, and salary wanted.

WANTED—CLERKS, WATCHMEN, WAITERS, 10 men for the country; also partner with $250, safe investment. 137 Fifth-av., Room 10.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGLISH OR AMERICAN PAINTERS and plasterers to take contracts at Highwood; also laborers. R. ASHLEY HEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS, IMMEDIATELY. Apply at No. 18 Vernon-av., between 5 and 7 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, TO go to Iowa. For particulars, call at Room 58, Anderson's European Hotel, to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK (WHITE) at TANNER'S Restaurant, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COAT-MAKER AND ONE good pantaloon-maker, to go to Dixon, Ill.; steady employment given. Apply to T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

WANTED—HARD-RUBBER POLISHER AT 206 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKER, experienced in the use of wood machinery. Apply to WESTERN ELECTRIC M'F'G CO., 220 East Kinzie.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORESSES TO GO IN the country. Apply to CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO., 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER TO GO TO the country; married man preferred. Inquire for two days at 113 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD BAKER. MUST BE a good hand on rolls and buns. People's Bakery, 180 West Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on WM. CRAWSHAW, 43 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 100 WOOD-CHOPPERS for Indiana and Ohio; also, 25 Scandinavian farm hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TRAVELING SALESman, for a first-class California Wine House. Must be well experienced in the wine trade, and have good references. A good salary will be paid to an A 1 man. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—EIGHT SOBER MEN; ALSO ONE MAN with $200 to take charge of an office. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—EIGHT LIVE MEN IN AN HONORAble business; can make $25 to $35 a week. Call or address BANGS & CO., Room 20, Vermont Block, Fifth-av.

WANTED—A STEADY SINGLE MAN TO DO chores and work in garden and grounds, at a country residence; one with some knowledge of gardening preferred. Apply, for two days, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m., to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 33 and 35 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS at 290 State-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OUT-DOOR MAN. CALL at Room 61, Central Union Block, 175 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, AT HOFFMANN & AMBERG'S Livery stable, 11 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 1131 STATE-ST., A GOOD DININGroom girl. Come this morning.

WANTED—AT 238 MICHIGAN-AV., A CANADIAN or Norwegian girl as chambermaid and waitress.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, and one to do second work and take care of children. Good references. Apply at 1184 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; either German or Swede. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m., southwest corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD kitchen girl; best of wages paid. 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 19 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL WHO IS A good cook. Good wages. Apply 296 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Rush, a good girl, German or Swede, to cook and wash.

WANTED—COOKS, DINING-ROOM GIRLS, GIRLS for general housework, chambermaids, and coachman. 3 West Madison-st., Room 8, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework; reference required. 507 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN WEBNER'S DINing-room, 51 South State-st., to assist the cook and wash dishes.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; come prepared to stay; at 396 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; must be a good cook. To one that is competent a good price will be paid. Apply at 1797 State-st., near Thirty-ninth.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, AT 640 Van Buren-st., corner Hermitage-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 AND GOOD references, in a good established business that will pay $4,000 a year. Call or address, for the next three days, Room 20, Vermont Block, Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,000 can secure an interest in a very valuable agency. All cash down not essential. Address for 3 days Agency, care carrier 55.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business, established five years; a safe, paying business. Amount, $5,000. B 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER with a capital of $10,000 in a well-established hardware jobbing and retailing house with good trade; located in one of the most flourishing cities on the Missouri River. Best of references furnished. Address S. & M., care J. H. FLOYD, 168 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 AND GOOD reference, in a well established and good paying business. Call or address NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

PARTIES EXPECTING TO BUY A PIANO SOON will consult their interest by calling and examining the splendid new pianos which I am selling at $150 less than the regular price. 251 Park-av., West Side.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST PURchasing my agreement to deliver Voltaic instruments to one Louis C. Swegles, the same having been obtained by misrepresentation. H. PALMER.

ASK YOUR NEWS DEALER FOR THE "MATRImonial News." No. 8 will be out Wednesday, Feb. 26. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE OR RENT, NEW J. M. Brunswick Bevel Table. Inquire of E. A. NICHOLS, 352 Wabash-av., basement.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS AND HOUSE-OWNERS ARE invited to examine the new "Hanging Window Sash" (patent applied for), which obviates the sights of the rope and weight. Office No. 211 South Dearborn-st. JACOB SMITH, Inventor.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DENTIST'S CHAIR and tools. Drug Store, 257 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE WHO HAS A PATENT right they wish to dispose of to call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A SAVINGS BANK CHARTER. ADdress B 15, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PORTION OF A LAPIS LAZZULI EARring (blue), somewhere on Prairie-av., Twentieth-st. and Michigan-av.; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 1038 Michigan-av., or at the Tribune office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A GOLD ear drop, with coral centre, between Academy of Music and 152 North Sangamon-st. Will pay double the value of same by returning to above number, or 115 and 116 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A CORAL MEDALLION ear-drop on the street, or cars, going from Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. to C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing, or on the 9:15 train going to Riverside. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S, 247 and 249 Wabash-av.

LOST—A GOLD AND ENAMEL EAR DROP, LAST Monday, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., South Side. Finder will be rewarded by returning same at 263 Calumet-av.

FOUND—PART OF A SINGLE HARNESS. OWNER can have the same by applying to ALLAN PINKERTON, 126 Fifth-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—ONE NEW 5X16 PORTAble engine, with 5-foot band-wheel, $1,600.
One second-hand 9x16 portable engine, new fire-box and steam dome, $1,500.
One 8x12 Mulay engine with pumps (been used), $600.
One 4x10 Oscillating engine (been used), $125.
One 2½x10 Snow's governor (been used), $30.
One 3x12 Gardner governor (new), $30.
One 2½x10 Gardner governor (new), $40.
One 1½x10 Gardner governor (new), $22.
One Tile machine, makes 18 feet tile every revolution, $250.
One 25-horse locomotive boiler (new), $800.
For further particulars address SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A QUARTER AND AN EIGHT MEdium Gordon or Degener Liberty Press. EMMETT PROPRIETARY CO., 280 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Sub'n, Secs. 8, 9, 21, University Sub'n, Robertson's Sub'n of Lower South Park, and Sheldon & Parker's Sub'n, Sec. 21, 39, 14. Room 11, 467 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 169 Kingsbury-st.; must be sold within 60 days as we vacate the yard; also sash and offices for sale; dock for rent. HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & CO., main yard corner Joseph and Colorow-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL clerk, with best city references, would like to learn of an opening for a situation in the hotel business. Should a position of trust in any other business be offered, would give bonds from $1,000 to $3,000. Address D 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation in dry goods store. Best of references. Address to-day, C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED prescription drug clerk. Speaks German and English. References given if required. Address C 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A drug store; has four years' experience; can come well recommended; understands mixing and running soda fountains. Address J. F. BIRD, No. 211 Grove-st., Milwaukee.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN the mercantile line, where he can advance himself; wages no object; would be light porter or a clerk. Address L 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS entry or shipping-clerk, or assistant; has six years' active business experience in this city; references furnished. Address X 16, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED custom cutter, from New York; satisfaction guaranteed. Address H. Wisconsin, care of Haltman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family, by a young man who understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; city references. Address H 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman in private family; has several years' experience in the business and well recommended. Address G 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, fully competent, sober, can milk, not afraid of work, and has good reference. Please address G 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, in a Christian family, to work for her board and go to school; age 14. Call or address 553 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN SOME HOTEL, large boarding-house, or restaurant. Call or address for three days 168 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL IN A family in the city. Also girls with city references can be had at Mrs. PECK'S office, 14 Peck-court.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A POsition as housekeeper for some gentleman. Address H 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as companion, in a family where work will be given in return for a home. Address X 33, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and alcove, with board. Newly furnished house; has all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth. A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low rates. Double rooms for two, $14.

532 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, EN suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, a gentleman to room with another of steady habits.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board; accommodations first-class; references required.

903 WABASH-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED SLEEPing apartments; moderate figures; best location on South Side. Address or call as above.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms (connecting) to rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife.

959 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1131 STATE-ST.—PLEASant rooms, with first-class board at $6 per week; families accommodated at very low rates.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. AND Twenty-first-st.—A fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; location and table first-class.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, just taken and newly-furnished; 1 large room (or unfurnished), with first-class board, superior table; prices reasonable.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and nicely-furnished front bedroom, with board.

134 WARREN-AV.—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS for one party. $10 to $12 per week; also unfurnished rooms for two at very reasonable rates. Home table, superior. One block from street cars.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—PLEASant rooms, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD BOARD and a comfortable home for gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Table boarders accommodated.

251 PARK-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, well furnished, in private family. No other boarders. References given and required.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen; boarding house first-class; $5.50 per week.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room suitable for gent and wife, or two gents; hot and cold water in room; modern conveniences.

ABERDEEN HOUSE, 8 ABERDEEN-ST.—SUITES and single rooms, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

North Side.

103 NORTH WELLS-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with single room, to rent, with first-class board. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TERMS MUST be reasonable. First-class references given. Address, stating location and price, H. COLLINS, 142 Clark-st., Room 12.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A PLEASant room, board, and fire in a private family in the south part of the city. Would pay $10 a week. [illegible]

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, wanted, about March 10, by a gentleman and wife. First-class accommodations wanted; location must be South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-third-sts. Address G 69, Tribune office, for one week.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF THREE. LOCATION South Side, east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth; pleasant rooms and good board desired. Address A B, 27 River-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN PRIvate family where there are no other boarders; South Side preferred; references given. Address G H, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—FARM of 120 acres finely improved; wood and water; 65 miles from Chicago, near station on the Dixon Air-Line Railroad, all good, arable land, and one of the finest farms in Kane Co., free of incumbrance. City property or a good character taken in exchange at fair rates, and a light incumbrance assumed and given on clear land. Apply to E. B. McCAGG & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A $12,000 STOCK OF ASsorted dry goods to exchange for city property or good improved farm; must have at least $6,000 in cash. Address A. M. WARD, 118 to 124 Stewart.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD KANSAS property for a first-class live and dry goods store. Address L. A. LEBOLD, City National Bank.

$26 SECURES MEMBERSHIP IN THE ARMY and Navy Colony; excellent location; homestead lands in other colonies, and HQ, office, Mason Chicago Office, 169 Fifth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, with $10 each, for an article wanted everywhere. Call and see samples, 45 South Halsted-st. F. P. BECK.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, $6 TO $8 a day in city; $6 to $10 in country. For samples, address G. 40, MERRILL & CO., 35 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE best selling articles out. Address Agents' Supply Depot, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my goods; send stamp or call for free samples. C. M. LININGTON, 53 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 84 WEST MADISON-st.—MRS. E. M. TERRY, the wonderful business clairvoyant, test, healing, developing, and psychometric medium of the age, tells of marriages, journeys, business, law suits, absent, lost or stolen property; past, present and future events; cures all diseases that are curable. Magnetizes and prescribes for diseases Tuesdays and Fridays, free of charge to the poor. Cabinet seances every evening at 8 o'clock.

DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, catarrh, neuralgia, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, and diseases of the eye, without medicine. Office 92 West Madison-st., upstairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York. Consultations, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Fee 50 cents. Positively no gentlemen admitted. 530 West Madison-st., Room 10, upper floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SINGER'S CABINET SEWING machine, in good order. Call at the Washington Laundry, No. 19 W. Washington-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 573 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and late reductions in prices.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. K. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st.; 167 Milwaukee-av.; and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE, 188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent; machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented; open evenings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; will be sold cheap if sold soon. GEO. F. BAY, 20 Market-st.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

Bingham, of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, inasmuch as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be so interested at a time when said corporation was dependent on the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support."

Mr. RANDALL made a point that a resolution of censure should be confined to one individual.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and stated reasons for the ruling.

Mr. SPEER then offered the following:

"WHEREAS, It is shown by the report of the Select Committee of the House to investigate the charges of alleged bribery of members by Oakes Ames and others, that William D. Kelley, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, did receive, while a member of the House, from Oakes Ames, the sum of $329 on the 23d day of June, 1868, and the further sum of $750 in September, 1868, as dividends on stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, without having paid anything therefor; and

"WHEREAS, The said dividends arose from a dishonest contract and arrangement between said Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which Company was, and is, largely indebted to the United States, resulting in a gross fraud and wrong on the Government; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That for the receipt and use as aforesaid of said Credit Mobilier dividends, William D. Kelley deserves, and hereby receives, the unqualified censure of the House."

Mr. DICKEY objected to the consideration of the resolution, and characterized the preamble as a stump speech.

The SPEAKER put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 118; nays, 82.

Substitutes were suggested by Messrs. SARGENT, STEVENSON, and HAWLEY, but Mr. SPEER declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half of his hour to the gentleman affected by the resolution.

Mr. KELLEY said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the Select Committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might be heard on his own behalf, other than a brief examination by counsel, or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague (Speer), who, in the last few minutes of the morning debate, had connected his name with this matter without his (Kelley) having an opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that, having heard whereof he was accused, and the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying why sentence should not be passed upon him, as he had not the right of being heard before the Committee by witness and counsel.

The SPEAKER then yielded 15 minutes to Mr. BUTLER, who asked if the House was going into this method of purgation and purification, where were they to stop? By adopting this course, the House would be taking away the great Palladium of civil liberty, the right of trial by jury. He called upon the House to pause. He proposed to have this resolution referred to a committee, not to the same Special Committee, for he had not much respect for it. "*Audi alteram partem*" was the motto of every deliberative assembly and of every Judge.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke for fair play and even-handed justice, and said that he was not willing to condemn Kelley on the testimony of Ames, whom the House had just condemned.

Mr. SPEER said he rose to perform a duty higher than personal friendship, regretting that it involved the honor of his native State. His colleague (Kelley) had told the House he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and could have summoned any witness he desired to have examined. Mr. Speer then reviewed the testimony in the case of Kelley, and argued that Kelley must have known that the corporation out of which these enormous dividends came was a corrupt affair. Not only had Kelley prevaricated and concealed the truth, but he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to conceal it under oath. He (Speer) was satisfied of the truth of the evidence, and felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

Mr. McCRARY, member of the Special Committee, said the proposition that Kelly and those other gentlemen stood in the same position and deserved the same punishment as had been inflicted on Ames and Brooks was not warranted by the testimony in the case, and differed from his idea of justice and fairness. Mr. Kelley and others had not been informed of the facts which made the transactions of Ames and Brooks censurable. He thought the resolution should be tabled.

Recess till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, a Conference Committee was ordered on the Geneva Award bill.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Senate Committee for investigating the Kansas Senatorial question was passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend Section 18, of the act of the 6th of June, 1872, in relation to fractional parts of barrels, on which taxes are to be paid. Passed.

KELLEY.

The House then took up the resolution censuring Kelley, offered by his colleague, Speer.

Mr. KELLEY rose and addressed the House. He had been a member of the House, he said, twelve years. Had been connected with the Committee on Naval Affairs during the war, when contracts by the millions were made, and who had ever heard that one dollar of his country's money not received for salary had stuck to his fingers? He had been charged with speculating in Credit Mobilier. He denounced that charge as false. He did not propose to argue his case now, but he could show before a committee, if the matter be sent to one, by testimony, that during the time he was supposed to be receiving enormous dividends of the Credit Mobilier, he had been and was still paying 11 per cent for a few thousands he had borrowed to save a little real estate he owned in Philadelphia. He would detain the House no longer. He desired nothing but justice. With three years of broken health he approached the period of three-score years, feeling that the strength which might last the other ten years was not given him. It was not, therefore, for himself that he pleaded, but he asked the House to maintain the law, and give to a member of the American Congress those privileges that are secured to the vagrant charged with petty larceny, or the assassin.

Mr. DICKEY spoke with some bitterness of his colleague (Speer), as a little quarter sessions lawyer from the mountains, and of the House itself as an establishment for which he had no great admiration.

Mr. HOUGHTON characterized the scene and the occasion as strange and remarkable, and warned the other side of the House that the course they were pursuing was unsafe; that chickens of that kind generally came home to roost, and that in the next Congress they would be in a fearful minority, and might be victims to the majority, which could turn them out by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) said he had a resolution to offer, partly in the interest of public business, but chiefly in the interest of justice. It was that—

"WHEREAS, The Select Committee had made known to the House that it was restricted in the scope of its report by the terms of the resolution under which it acted; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the testimony taken be recommitted, with instructions to report whether any further action is necessary to manifest the judgment of the House on the connection of members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier, or with any corporation dependent on national legislation."

Mr. WOOD made a point of order that the resolution was not an amendment to the pending one.

The SPEAKER sustained the objection.

Mr. DAWES rose and said, speaking in a tone of great vehemence and exhibiting intense excitement: "It is strange that the gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) should want to adjourn the House with an investigation over the heads of members. He has proposed to impose a duty on the Committee of the House which he knows cannot be performed in the waning days of this session, and yet he is willing to let members rest under such charges as an unfinished investigation may leave. Now, Mr. Speaker, if anybody has any charge to bring against me, let him bring it here and now, and, without any further investigation, I will submit it to the judgment of the House; but I pray my friend from Connecticut (Hawley), not to adjourn this House with an unfinished investigation hanging over my head. If my friend from Connecticut has anything to lay at my door, let him lay it there now, and I will take the judgment of the House upon it. Sir, the Committee of Investigation has acquitted me, and I here submit its special verdict to this House without one word. If anybody has anything to add to that verdict, let him do it here now. I have sat here three long days in this discussion without opening my mouth, conscious of my purity of motives, and of every official act since I came into this House. I am ready to meet here and now any charge which any member will lay at my door, but it is due to me, and due to my associates, that this House shall not adjourn with an unfinished investigation hanging over our heads."

There was great confusion and excitement in the House while Mr. Dawes was speaking, and which did not subside for several minutes.

At last the motion to lay on the table the resolution censuring Kelley was made by Maynard, and it was agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 75.

Mr. STEVENSON then offered, as a privileged question, a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, it is against public policy for members of Congress to invest and speculate in stocks, bonds, and securities of railroads, the value of which results from and depend upon Congressional grants and subsidies in government bonds or public lands.

Mr. NEGLEY and others made a point that the resolution presented no question of privilege, and the SPEAKER so ruled.

Mr. STEVENSON then offered this resolution as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That this House hereby condemn the conduct of Samuel Hooper, a Representative, of this House, from the State of Massachusetts, in investing in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and retaining an interest therein, and receiving enormous dividends thereon, knowing the business in which said Credit Mobilier was engaged, and the sources of its enormous profits.

The reading of the resolution elicited general laughter, and it seemed to be treated as a good joke.

Mr. SARGENT raised a question of consideration.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas, 75; nays, 108, so the House refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. SARGENT then offered a resolution discharging the Select Committee on Credit Mobilier Matter from further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to by a vote of 114 yeas, to 75 nays.

The SPEAKER then stated that that action removed the matter entirely from the consideration of the House.

The House then, at 10:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Without making much progress on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, the following persons were elected Directors: M. H. Bloodgood, of New York; M. B. Hurlburt, T. P. Handy, Oscar Townsend, L. M. Hubby, Cleveland, O.; Thos. S. Ridgeway, Charles Carroll, Shawneetown; E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati, O.; C. A. Beecher, Fairfield, Ill.; Alex. Starne, F. W. Tracy, George N. Black, George W. Norris, Springfield, Ill. The new Board of Directors subsequently met at the office of the Company and organized by the re-election of the old officers, as follows: Thos. D. Ridgeway, President; C. A. Beecher, Vice-President; M. H. Bloodgood, Treasurer; George N. Black, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad has been mortgaged for $8,000,000, to provide a fund for better equipment of the road, to provide additional grounds, pay its floating liabilities, and provide for contingencies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Feb. 27.—The committee appointed for the purpose, this evening report collections to the amount of $500 as the quota of this city to help to defray the cost of a preliminary survey of the route of the proposed Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railway, and express the assurance that the donors will cheerfully increase the amount to the extent of any necessity in the premises.

LOUISIANA.

Present Condition of Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—It is understood that the Kellogg Government to-day proposed to the Fusionists a plan of adjustment which would make Kellogg Governor, R. Penn Lieutenant-Governor, and allow the Fusionists eighteen Senators and fifty-two members of the House, which would give the Republicans a majority of three on joint ballot. The proposition was entertained in caucus, but no conclusion arrived at.

Gov. McEnery states that the dispatches read in the United States Senate yesterday, by Sentor Morton, which purport to have been sent by Gov. Warmoth to him (McEnery), are purely and absolutely fictitious. No such dispatches, nor any resembling them, have been received by Gov. McEnery.

The militia organization is progressing rapidly. About 600 were enrolled to-day.

Notwithstanding the threatened belligerency, as implied in the action of the Fusionist Government yesterday, the city to-day presents a perfectly peaceful aspect, and the feeling is that there will be no conflict. There are perhaps 300 regular troops in the city, and enough more outside to make a regiment, but the citizens do not desire to come in conflict with the General Government. The action of the Fusionists is regarded as an influence towards forcing decided action on Congress for the settlement of the vexed complication at once. If Congress should adjourn without such action, it is believed Kellogg will remain in peaceful possession of the State Government, but without means to carry on the Government, as the Treasury is bare and many property-holders threaten not to pay a dollar of taxes, which will probably be generally adopted.

Various propositions for compromising the differences have been brought forward by men of both sides, which we mentioned above. In this Gen. George Benham represents the members of the Mechanics' Institute Legislature, about whose election there is no question. The best men claim there are bad men in both bodies, who should be weeded out, and a representative assembly formed at once. It is claimed by the Republicans that there is very little objection to Kellogg personally among the best citizens, and that he would be readily recognized as Governor by the Fusionists if the Republican Lieutenant-Governor and the corrupt members of the Legislature could be got rid of. It is also said that the fusionists have sought a compromise by proposing to send Kellogg to the United States Senate, but this he has declined, and in view of the excitement created by a report of the discussion in Congress, to-day, on Louisiana matters, the Associated Press office sent a special reporter to interview Gov. Kellogg this evening. That gentleman was found at the St. Louis Hotel, in company with various members of the Republican Government. His attention having been called to the statement of Senator Carpenter that the Supreme Court of Louisiana passed upon the question brought before it without having the record before it, Gov. Kellogg said the case was first brought before the Supreme Court in this manner: An injunction was sued out before Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, to restrain Warmoth's election. Returning Board from acting. The injunctions was granted and made perpetual the next morning; and, two days before all the votes had been canvassed, Warmoth commissioned Elmore, who had been a candidate for Judge to fill Dibble's place. Elmore held court and set aside the decree making the injunction perpetual. The Legislature legislated Elmore out by consolidating the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and that case with others went before the Supreme Court on an appeal taken from the Superior Court.

The state of affairs which was referred to in the special message of President Grant came about in this way: Warmoth, before he was impeached, had appointed Kennard Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Howe, resigned. This was done before the extra session of the Legislature. When the Legislature met, it impeached Warmoth, and the Senate rejected the nomination of Kennard. Meantime, Morgan was appointed by Gov. Pinchback and confirmed by the Senate, at the Mechanics' Institute, and Kennard was confirmed by the Fusionists. Morgan commenced action under the Intrusion act for possession of the office. The record which he presented before the Court showed a copy of the journal of the Legislature at its organization, of the personnel of the Senate, and of the vote upon Morgan's confirmation, Kennard rested on his side by presenting the Warmoth commission, and his points were, first, that Warmoth's commission extended over the whole session of the Legislature; second, that he had been renominated by Gov. McEnery, and that the appointment was valid. The Supreme Court held, first, that the commission issued by Warmoth extended only to the end of the next session; second, that Pinchback was the legal Governor, and that the commission issued by him to Morgan was legal; and, finally, that the Legislature created by the next Returning Board was the legal Legislature. The correct record was before the Court, and the legality of the Kellogg Government was fairly recognized. It has also been incidentally recognized since before other courts of the State—indeed, before all except the Elmore Court. Furthermore, the Supreme Court refused to recognize the commissions issued by Warmoth to the Sheriffs, and these officers were recognized only when presenting commissions issued by Pinchback or Kellogg. The same with the city officers. Gov. Kellogg seems to be cheerful, and says in case of trouble he shall rely on the police force at his command. It is understood that Gen. Longstreet, who is in command of the State militia, says he does not need, and does not want, assistance.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Gov. Hendricks has signed the Temperance bill, and it has now become a law.

Beecher lectured at Peoria last evening to a large audience. Visitors were present from neighboring towns.

At Cedar Falls, Iowa, the Clerk of the District Court, Wm. Eberhart, is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of $3,000.

John Carney and Patrick Quinn were burned by sulpher in Daniel Webster's colliery at Shamokin, Pa. Carney died, and Quinn will probably recover.

The Mechanical and Traders' Exchange, of Chicago, capital stock, $100,000, and the Pelliter Stone Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $200,000, filed certificates, and received licenses from the Secretary of State yesterday.

Theo. Mentz, an employe in the stave and heading factory of F. S. Shurick, of Fort Wayne, was badly and probably fatally injured yesterday, by accidentally falling on a rapidly-revolving circular saw.

W. E. McKee, arrested for embezzling over $500 from the United States Express Company, while acting as messenger between Columbus and Chicago, yesterday pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The libel case of County Auditor Kile, against J. F. Linton, of the Columbus (O.) *Statesman*, was up in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. Linton pleaded not guilty, and at his request the case was postponed until some further day.

Early yesterday morning Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, in coming out of his residence, slipped and fell, striking his head upon the stone step with such force as to inflict injuries which will incapacitate him from business for a few days. He was resting quietly last night, and his physicians anticipate no serious results.

In March, 1868, the American Express Company's messenger was robbed near Cincinnati of $20,000 by Lew Dalman. Subsequently Dalman went to St. Louis, and, while attempting to rob a house in the suburbs, was shot and killed by a detective. Dalman left considerable property, and the express company brought suit against the Public Administrator to recover. The suit was decided on Monday, by Judge Krum, giving judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $24,000.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arrived—The steamers Algeria and Idaho, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The steamer City of New York has arrived out.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Cases of Patterson, Harlan, and Others.

The Expulsion of Patterson Unanimously Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

REPORT OF THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, submitted by the Chairman, Senator Morrill, of Maine, at half-past 10 to-night:

They report that they have regarded the duty devolved upon them, by order of the Senate, limited in its range to such matters affecting members of the Senate as are contained in the communications from the House of Representatives, and have accordingly confined their inquiries to the elucidation of the testimony accompanying the communications. Having examined the testimony taken before the House of Representatives, and heard the statements of Senators in relation thereto, and taken such testimony as was acceptable tending to shed light upon the subject matter, and having attentively considered the same, the Committee in the first instance present the facts as ascertained, touching each member of the Senate. In the list of members of the Senate supposed to be affected by the evidence taken by the Committee of the House of Representatives is the name of John A. Logan. In December, 1867, Logan made an arrangement with Ames to purchase ten shares of stock commonly known as shares of the Cedit Mobilier of America, upon recommendation of Ames that the stock was valuable, and payment could be made in consideration of agreement at any time, and the stock was never delivered. In June following, Ames showed Logan an account in which he credited him with two dividends, arising on the stock subsequent to its purchase, from which he deducted $1,000, the price of the stock, and gave Logan a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for the balance, $329, which check was paid on the 10th of July following. Having become doubtful whether it was a good stock, or whether there would not be difficulty about it, Logan repaid Ames the amount of money received on the check and interest thereon, stating to him that he had concluded not to take the stock, which Ames consented, and here the transaction ended, Logan having no further interest in it. Logan and Ames were members of the House of Representatives at the date of the transaction.

The testimony does not affect Logan in any sense which would call for action of the Senate, if it possess jurisdiction over acts happening before his election to the Senate, a question on which, under the finding of the Committee, it is unnecessary to express an opinion.

In the record from the House of Representatives is the name of Roscoe Conkling, member of the Senate. Conkling does not appear to have been connected in any way with stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and, consequently, is in no way affected.

On or about Dec. 5, 1867, Senator Wilson, on behalf of his wife, at the instance of Ames, and upon the advice of friends, contracted for twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, paying therefor in cash $2,000 which belonged to his wife, Ames giving a receipt for the same, and a guarantee of 10 per cent interest thereon. Wilson became dissatisfied with the transaction, from what he had learned of the differences in the management of the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Companies, and concluded to regard the transaction as incomplete. He so stated to Ames, who consented to so regard it, and an adjustment was therefore made. It was by contract by her husband, and Mr. Wilson had no right of interest thereon, except such as grew out of those facts. Whether the action is or is not in law to be regarded as that of his own or that of his wife is not deemed material. It is certain that the money invested was contributed by friends to his wife, that he treated it as belonging to her, considering the investment for her benefit from it, and the money was finally repaid to and disposed of by her. Mr. Wilson does not appear to have been well informed as to the character of the Credit Mobilier, nor does it appear that he was aware or had reason to suspect that Ames had any object in commending the investment, other than that of friendship. The Committee do not believe Senator Wilson is affected by the transaction with Ames, but they feel constrained to advert in this connection to the fact that, on the 15th of September last, Wilson authorized to be sent to the public press of New York a dispatch, which in effect is regarded as an unqualified denial that he had ever obtained from Oakes Ames, or any other person, the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, and to remark that the dispatch was calculated to convey to the public an erroneous impression.

The evidence relating to Senator Harlan shows a transaction in 1865, while he was Secretary of the Interior Department. The transaction was not in its nature continuous, and it does not appear to have influenced his actions as Senator since his election, or that it was so intended, and however strongly the Committee would deprecate the use of money for the purpose for which, in this case, it was contributed and used, and, with whatever judgment, they would resist any and all attempts, by the free use of money, to control popular expression, they do not, however, refrain to remark upon the fact that Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporate creation of Congress, which would probably be again subject to legislation, contributed $10,000 with the avowed purpose of its being used in securing the election of Harlan to the Senate of the United States, he being, at the time of its receipt, Secretary of the Interior. This discloses an evil upon which the Committee cannot too severely animadvert. The use of large sums of money to influence either popular or legislative elections strikes directly at the fundamental principle of a republican government. It undermines public and private virtue, upon which alone republican institutions can stand. It cannot be concealed that it is one of the threatening dangers to the permanence of our Government. While this receipt and use of money is open to censure, the evidence adduced to prove that Senator Harlan was influenced by the gift thus made to him failed to establish any such results.

In relation to Senator Patterson, the Committee say there is little doubt that Patterson was the purchaser of thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock in 1867, and that he received dividends arising thereon as stated, and it only remains to be considered how he would be affected as Senator by the facts had he such knowledge of the relations of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and of the interests of Ames in connection with this Company, and in the disposition of the stock, as should have caused him to hesitate to enter into this transaction, or to retire from it when once entered upon. Assuming, at the date of purchase, in August, 1867, that he was not well advised of the nature of the investment he was making, did not the rumors which came to others who had embarked in the same enterprise of the differences and difficulties that had arisen between the companies, and which, at a late date, led to public debate in both Houses of Congress, come to him, he retaining the stock and receiving his dividends? Is it, then, unreasonable to presume that he had acquainted himself with the character of the corporation in which he was stockholder? How are we to account for the concerted efforts of both parties to conceal from the public the transactions when questioned, except from a consciousness that it was something more and other than an ordinary business affair between private individuals? The Committee further find that at a date subsequent to that of the purchase of the stock in the Credit Mobilier, and at a period when the character of this Credit Mobilier and relations existing between it and the Union Pacific Railroad Company had become a matter of public notoriety, and must become familiar to Patterson, and while he was in receipt of dividends from his purchase of Credit Mobilier stock he was still dealing with Ames in stock and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and disposing of the same in the stock markets in New York through his bankers there. The Committee find, on the statement of Patterson before the Committee of the House of Representatives, as before this committee, a contradictory relation of transactions between himself and Ames, the suppression of material facts, and denials of other facts which must have been known to him when first called before that Committee. They cannot escape the conclusion that Patterson, being a Senator of the United States, in 1867, contracted with Oakes Ames, then and still a member of the House of Representatives, for the purchase of thirty shares in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America at rates greatly below its esteemed value, and subsequently came into possession of the same; that he received dividends which from time to time were declared thereon; that he subsequently, in the year 1867, dealt with Ames to a large amount in stock and bonds of the Union Pacific for the purpose of profit, and disposed of some stock in the markets of New York with the knowledge of the character of the Credit Mobilier and its relations to and its connections with the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and further, that he had the knowledge of the interest of Ames and his connection with said Company; also, that the object of Ames in this dealing with him was to secure his friendly recognition of the interests of the said Companies, and his own interests therein, and to influence his action as Senator in the matter of legislation affecting the same; and, further, being inquired of in relation thereto before the committees of both branches of Congress, he gave false account of the actions between himself and Ames; suppressed material facts, and denied the existence of other material facts, which must have been known to him.

The Committee have reached the conclusion, after the most attentive consideration and anxious deliberations, which they would fain wish were otherwise, but which a sense of duty compels them to declare.

They submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member in the Senate.

The report is unanimous.

The Committee consists of Morrill (Me.), Chairman, Scott, and Wright, Republicans, and Stockton and Stevenson, Democrats.

Political.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 27.—Stephen W. Kellogg, Republican, was nominated for Congress to-day, in the Second District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—The State Prohibition Convention met in Jackson to-day. Dr. Parkhill, of Owosso, was elected President, and App Smith, of Jackson, Secretary. Resolutions were passed declaring the present party organizations effete and corrupt, and reaffirming the doctrines of the National Prohibitory Convention. Ronald Kelly, of Detroit, and Oscar D. Spalding, of Hastings, were nominated for Regents of the University. No nomination was made for Supreme Judge, and the subject was referred to the State Central Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee last evening held an excited and uproarious meeting, over an attempt to select a Chairman. Friends of the candidates at one time came very near having a personal conflict. The meeting adjourned without any choice being made.

NEW YORK.

The Theophiles in Council—The Paran Stevens Estate—A Cargo for the Vienna Exposition—Wall Street Gossip—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Tenth Annual Convention of the Advocates of the Religious Amendment of the Constitution, namely, the investing of a clause relating to the recognition of God, has been in session for two days to a small and decent attendance. The resolution passed yesterday that no speeches adverse to the amendment would be listened to by the Convention, but must be submitted to the Secretary, in writing, had the effect of reducing the number of spectators to a mere handful. The speeches made thus far generally favor making the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, acknowledge Christianity, to the exclusion of what speakers term infidelity, atheism, Judaism, and paganism. One argument used was to the effect that when God is recognized in the Constitution, Congressmen who accept bribes will be cast out in disgrace. The Rev. Dr. Tyng said he looked forward to the day when the dear and gracious Saviour should reign in all the glory of a redeemed and consecrated earth. The annual report admits that not much advance has been made during the past year in forming auxiliary societies. Mrs. Swisshelm spoke to-day in favor of the amendment, and also of the importance of woman's influence in politics and on government al officers. The following petition was ordered to be circulated for signatures during the coming year:

The undersigned citizens of the United States petition for such amendment to the Constitution as shall duly express our National acknowledgement of Almighty God as the Source of all authority in civil government, of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and the Bible as the supreme standard of legislation, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of the Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

The United States ship Supply is rapidly completing her cargo for the Vienna Exposition, and will sail on Monday for her destination in the Mediterranean. She has freight-room for 1,000 tons, and will be laden to her full capacity. The amount of goods sent in by exhibitors is much greater than was at one time anticipated, especially in the department of machinery. The ship Guard, with a similar cargo, will depart from New York March 15.

The rumors of Mr. A. B. Stockwell's failure have not been verified, and his contracts to-day were duly provided for. It is reported that his brokers supplied him with about $400,000 today, and that his backers will see him through all emergencies. The fact remains that there has been a heavy decline in the shares of the two companies of which he is President since Monday. Panama has declined 6 per cent, and Pacific Mail 11 per cent. The losses must be very heavy. A general belief prevails that Jay Gould directs the "bear" movement, and that he is the chief agent in keeping money artificially stringent.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At the National Convention to-day, in favor of a religious amendment to the Constitution, the report of the Executive Committee was read, recommending application to Congress in behalf of such an amendment to the Constitution, as will recognize God Almighty as the source of all authority in civil government. A resolution was adopted calling upon the women of the United States to aid the work of the Convention.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court to obtain a decision as to whether certain real estate owned by the late Paran Stevens, including the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of this city, the Continental Hotel, of Philadelphia, and the Tremont and Revere Houses, of Boston, should be sold, or the hotels carried on under the direction of the executors. The Court directed reference to ascertain the value of the property, reserving his decision upon the questions of law.

It is uncertain when the trial of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. will occur, as the firm are to obtain an order to take testimony in Europe.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of lace, silk, and worsted goods were seized to-day, on board the steamship Silesia,—the property of a passenger who was endeavoring to smuggle them ashore.

JOLIET.

The State Penitentiary Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 27.—The Legislative Investigation Committee of the House opened a session yesterday morning in the Common Council room, having been warned that they would be denied if they attempted to visit the prison. Major Edwards, the Warden, was the first witness called, who testified that a lot of property, consisting of wagons, parts of wagons, and old machinery, was sold to Rosenfield for cash and good paper. He believed it a good trade, or he would not have made it. The counsel for the prosecution attempted, on the cross-examination, to show that the trade was not shown on the books until after these charges were made. He failed entirely, and the proof seemed positive that the whole matter was as straight as a shingle.

Capt. Miller was the first witness called this morning. He had not been approached by any of the prison authorities, as to what his evidence should be. He has been master mechanic for the past five years at the Penitentiary; did not know Rosenfield prior to the trade; the wagons were made for the Southern trade,—wide track, not the kind used here. He was called in by the Warden and Commissioners. They consulted him, and he said it would cost from $6,000 to $8,000 to make the wagons salable. He said to the Commissioners, he knew the property, and, when told of the offer of Rosenfield, he advised its acceptance. He thought it would be a good trade. He would not give $10,000 for the property.

John D. Leland, former Steward of the prison, next testified that the wagons and other property sold to Rosenfield were as good as any Mr. Washburn had sold, and that he thought at the time there was some gouge in it. On cross-examination he admitted he had been approached by Mr. Goodspeed; that he had conversed in the *Republican* office on several occasions with different parties, who have been working the case up against the Commissioners. Leland admitted that he assisted in making the original inventory, and the wagons were counted in rows in the warehouse, and he could not swear that the count was correct. He said the machinery was all good, with one or two slight exceptions. He said he had consulted with Mr. Washburn apout the fight, and perhaps others.

Samuel Allen next testified that he did not know anything about the matter, only what he had read in the *Republican*. When asked if he considered that good authority, he smiled.

The Hon. Jasper D. Ward, member of Congress-elect from Chicago, and Capt. Egbert Phillips, of Joliet, appeared for the prison authorities, Mr. Vallutte having been employed on the prosecution, and managed the case yesterday.

Post-Office Embezzlement at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Joseph C. Hays, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, today made an affidavit before U. S. Commissioner Shannon, against C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, charging him with embezzling $18,388. Lowell was arrested and released by Shannon on $10,000 bond. Chief Deputy Postmaster Douglass was also arrested for complicity in the defalcation. Special Officers Hays and Seely seem determined to discharge their duty faithfully, and they themselves drew up the affidavits. Only the money order department has been examined. The special officers think other departments will also show heavy losses to the Government. Lowell's bondsmen are not considered strong financially.

Domestic Tragedy.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 27.—In Floyd County, a German farmer, named Schultz, suddenly died, under such suspicious circumstances that an investigation into the case was made, resulting in the arrest of the man's wife and brother, on the charge of murder by poisoning. The two had been on terms of improper intimacy, and it is supposed they contrived together to bring about his death, so as to enable them to continue their illicit love undisturbed.

—The Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, has determined to abandon its broad six-feet gauge, and readopt the ordinary narrow one, for economical reasons.

FOREIGN.

The Trials of the New Spanish Republic—Movements of the Carlists.

Castelar's Request for Recognition from the Powers of Europe.

An Anticipated Revolution in Peru.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico and other colonies of Spain has not yet been passed.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the north of Spain a defeated band of Carlists, commanded by Ollo, is marching to Navarre. The insurrectionist chief, Dorrgany, has issued orders directing the municipalties to send all the young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampaluna in strong force. General Pairs is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Senor Castelar has addressed a memorandum to foreign powers, urging the immediate recognition of the Republic. He argues that the European powers having recognized the resoutions of 1868, cannot refuse similar action with regard to the Republic, which is the logical consequence of events of 1868 now that royalty has abdicated. The Spanish Republic will not be a brand of discord for Europe. The transformation the country has gone through is purely internal. Foreign nations should not demand of the Government energetic action while they withhold from it their moral support. The memorandum has been forwarded by telegraph to the principal capitals of Europe.

Marshal Serrano, Gen. Conca, and other Generals have promised to place their swords at the service of the Republic whenever the Government calls upon them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly, to-day, the debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty. "Urgency" was voted for the bill embodying the constitutional project submitted by the Committee. Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted the Committee's recommendations.

The Marquis de Castellar urged the Assembly to boldly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. The present condition should not endure, he stated, in France, as foreign powers are fearing that she would become the hot-bed of demagogism.

M. Hautijeans (Bonapartist) opposed the bill, and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to its choice for republic, monarchy, or empire. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

James L. Orr, Ambassador of the United States to Russia, has arrived in this city. Gen. White, the United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is also here.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association is in session here.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—It is rumored here that Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Governor of the Windward Isles, and now ex-Finance Minister of the Dominion, is to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The retirement of Howe from the Dominion Cabinet, and other changes, are shortly expected.

The Prince Edward's Island delegation have had an interview with the Government regarding the proposed incorporation of that island as part of the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Hon. Mr. Ouimet has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet in Quebec Province.

A new line, composed of ten first-class propellers, has been formed here, to carry on the forwarding trade, during 1873, between Montreal and Chicago.

FREDERICKTOWN, N. B., Feb. 27.—Gov. Wilmot opened the session of Parliament to-day with the customary speech.

HALIFAX, U. S., Feb. 27.—Parliament was opened to-day by the Lieutenant-Governor with the usual ceremonies.

PERU.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Lima dispatches to the 14th of February state that Cols. Garrinds and Cebalias, exiled revolutionists, were shot dead at Huanuco while escaping, and the people, in consequence, were very much agitated. A few days ago an armed mob forced its way into the halls of Congress, accused the Government of complicity in the assassination of these men, and demanded a change in the Ministry. A change seems imminent, and a revolution is feared.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Messrs Marshall & Sons, cotton-spinners at Stockport, have suspended, with liabilities of £250,000. The suspension was caused by the bad condition of trade.

Count Bernstorff's condition has slightly improved.

THE WEATHER.

Immense Snow-Drifts in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—Blockaded Railroads—War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The Signal Service has failed to receive its usual reports west of the Mississippi this morning. The temperature up north continues warmer than at Chicago. Thermometer at Pembina this morning, 16 degrees above zero; at Duluth, 24; at St. Paul, 17; at Marquette, 25, while at Milwaukee and Chicago it is 13, and even at St. Louis only 19, and at Memphis, 29. At Cincinnati it is 28; at Detroit, 22; at Buffalo, 23; at Albany, 23; at Boston, 26; at Quebec, 16; at New York, 29; at Washington, 30; at Charleston, S. C., 52; at Jacksonville, Fla., 69; at Key West, 74; at New Orleans, 75. Generally cloudy, except in the Southwest. Snowing in Minnesota, in the upper lake regions, in Canada, Northern New York, New York City, Philadelphia, Cape May, and Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Probabilities—For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, northwesterly winds and clear cold weather. From the Gulf States northward to the lakes, fresh and brisk westerly winds, with generally cloudy weather in the lake region. Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, New York, and New London.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 27.—The difficulties from the snow-storm yesterday and to-day to the railroads in northern and western Iowa and southern Minnesota cannot be exaggerated, as the storm was of unwonted severity. The wind blew a parfect gale, drifting the snow fearfully, and completely filling the cuts. Travel on the majority of the roads has been entirely stopped. Such is the case on the Minnesota and Iowa branches of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, where the difficulty and cost of opening will be immense. The Mason City branch to Algona has been closed all winter, and there is now no prospect of opening it for a month to come. Quite near Lime Springs are drifts of such a depth as were never before known, being in many places twenty to thirty feet in depth, especially in the vicinity of Lawler. The Central Railroad of Iowa suffered so fearfully from the blockade as to compel an abandonment of all trains, with no prospect of very speedy resumption. On the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad travel is also stopped; likewise on the St. Paul & Sioux City, and Cedar Falls & Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central, where the snow has drifted in the cuts to the depth of six and eight feet. Until the high winds now prevailing in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota cease, nothing can be done towards opening the different roads. Here snow fell to the depth of several inches, only partially interfering with railroad travel on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central. Only passenger trains attempted to run. East, the storm was not so severe. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad suffered somewhat, but is clear to-night, and trains are running as usual.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 27.—The weather is clear and cold.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.—River rising slowly. The weather is cloudy and snowing. Thermometer, 32 degrees.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 27.—Robert Brackenridge, one of our oldest citizens, and a leading lawyer of the Fort Wayne bar, died at 6 o'clock this morning of dropsy. He has been acknowledged the peer among the leading lawyers of the State, and for a long time had been engaged as counsel of railroads centering here. The Court met this morning, and, out of respect for the deceased, adjourned. At a bar meeting, immediately following, appropriate resolutions commemorating the memory of the deceased were adopted, and arrangements for the bar to attend the funeral on Sunday were completed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Late English papers announce the death of the Countess Cadogan.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Hon. Simon Brown, editor New England *Farmer*, died yesterday.

THE FAR WEST.

Utah News—Killed by Machinery—Indian Fighting—Mail Coach Robbed.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 27.—The all-absorbing topic to-day is the passage of Frelinghuysen's bill in the Senate. The leading Mormons express themselves satisfied with the bill as amended. Their legal advisers approve it as being the best that could be hoped for; that it is better to have this bill now than a more stringent one the next Congress.

The *Herald* is much pleased with the provision for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and says the bill is not the kind wanted by Newman and the ring.

The *News*, Brigham's chief organ, has no comments.

Reports are still in circulation that among certain insurance companies of San Francisco, New York, and elsewhere, there is a desire to cancel the policies in Salt Lake, for fear the Mormons contemplate a hegira and will burn the city. In answer to this it may be again stated that nowhere in the United States is property safer than here. The Mormons generally have no thought of leaving, whatever Congress may do, and no sane person fears they will destroy anything.

The Union Pacific is in motion to-day. The train due at Ogden last night will arrive this afternoon. The next following is reported near Medicine Bow, and no further detention is anticipated. The weather along the mountain division is mild and pleasant, and it is thought that this is the last interruption of the season. Central Pacific trains are all on time. The snow in the Wasatch mining districts is in unprecedented depth, and slides are of frequent occurrence. Travel in the canons is again limited to snow-shoes, and even then is extremely dangerous.

VIRGINIA, Feb. 27.—This morning a young lady named McKay, aged 5, 1newly married, while visiting her husband, who is engineer at the Gould and Curry mine, got her clothing caught in the machinery, and was crushed to death. This is the sixth fatal mining accident in as many different mines within a week, the other victims being miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Capt. Jack has started for the place three miles west of his camp, at the south end of Tule Lake, at which to meet the Peace Commissioners. The Indians are opposed to any soldiers being present, but Capt. Jack said he would talk to Gen. Canby. The soldiers would frighten his men, but they would meet any number of citizens unarmed, provided they also came without weapons. The Indians would not agree to any other terms or place for the council. Jack would wait till Thursday for Steele and Rosborough, but objected to Applegate and Meacham. As the Commissioners, they have not yet decided whether they will accept Jack's proposals as to time and place of meeting. Superindent Odenal has received orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to go without delay to the Nez Perces Indians, who have lived many years in the Wallowa Valley, Oregon, and now object to the whites settling on their lands. He is to try to persuade them to go to their reservation, but, if they refuse, he must learn their reasons and views, and make arrangements for them to remain or locate them in some other place.

Charles Clayton, Congressman-elect, has resigned his position of Surveyor of this port, to take effect on the 3d of March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Arizona dates to Feb. 18 state that Lieut. Michler, of the Fifth Cavalry, fought the Apaches, on Jan. 22, at Tonto Creek, killing 17 warriors. One soldier, George Hooker, was killed.

On the 19th of January, Capt. Price had a fight near Verde, killing five Apaches.

Gen. Crook arrived at headquarters Feb. 17, having been absent three months.

Last night the stage between Gilroy and Firebaugh's Ferry, this State, was stopped by a band of Spanish robbers. The driver of the stage was taken by them into the station. They tied and robbed him and the passengers, obtaining about $700.

Two ladies, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Milace, were drowned last night in trying to cross the Colman Creek, near San Diego.

FIRES.

Another Disaster in Boston—Three Firemen Killed and Some Twenty Persons Injured—Five Washwomen Burned to Death in Liverpool—Fires Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—George A. Sammett's mattress factory at the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets, was burned this morning. A large number of girls were at work at the time. Mary Moore jumped from the third-story window, and received probably fatal injuries. The walls fell about an hour after the fire broke out, and several firemen were killed, including B. P. Stowell, James Starps, and John Prince, Jr. The wounded are B. H. Scott, O. L. Wood, Charles A. Scott, Thomas Merritt, Charles Ingersoll, William Lecain, and another. The injured were taken to the City Hospital. It is feared there are a number more under the ruins. The firemen are removing the debris.

LATER.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The fire in Sammett's mattress manufactory broke out about 10 o'clock this morning. Sixteen girls were at work in the fourth story. They all reached the adjoining roof and were rescued, except Mary Ellen Moore, who was injured in jumping from the third story, and Mary Keys in jumping from one roof to another. At 11, the upper portion of the walls fell outward, carrying with them several ladders and a score of firemen. Sammett occupied the three upper stories of the building which was of brick. The second story and ground floor were occupied by Fessenden & Osgood, dry-goods dealers; Piper, confectioner; Norton, restaurant; Harris, hair-dresser; McLoud, producer; and Lowell, plumber.

The killed were: John Prince, Jr., James Starps, and B. P. Stowell. Seventeen persons in all were injured, many seriously, including Sammett. No bodies have been recovered.

LATEST.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The latest reports from the Hanover street fire state that Mary Babb and Lizzie Hinks, two girls employed by Sammett, are missing, and probably buried in the ruins. A fireman named Hayes is also missing. The total known casualties to the firemen are two killed outright; two supposed fatally wounded, twelve more or less injured, and one missing. The pecuniary loss is not fully known, probably about $50,000, mostly insured. The walls of the building were mere sham, pieced out of old and new material. The three upper stories had been built upon the lower portion, with eight-inch walls. The toppling of the upper walls threw the ladders, which were filled with firemen, outward, dashing some of them to death, and inflicting terrible injuries on others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 27.—Orcutt & Pierce's steam elevator was burned at 9 o'clock to-night. The loss cannot be ascertained. It contained about 10,000 bushels of grain. The Milwaukee & St. Paul freight-depot took fire, but the goods therein were removed, and the fire extinguished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The London *Telegraph*, 14th, says "A lamentable loss of life occurred at Liverpool yesterday. A fire broke out in the packing-room of a seed and rice merchant. In a room adjoining were seven women employed, two of whom escaped by the staircase. The other five, in consequence of terror, rushed toward the packing-room, and were suffocated and burned to death."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—A fire in the Third District this afternoon destroyed nearly six squares, bounded by St. Cloud, Dauphine, and Mandeville streets, and Washington avenue. About 200 houses and their contents were consumed. The buildings were mostly small frame dwellings. The De Soto school-house was also destroyed. Scarcity of water prevented the firemen from doing effective service. A high wind prevailed. Loss estimated at $250,000. Insurance unknown. About 200 families are rendered homeless.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Catholic cathedral has been commenced at Green Bay, Wis.

—A $5,000 slander suit at Eldora, Iowa, has been compromised by the payment of $25.

—It took over $49,000 to pay the per diem and mileage of the members and employes of the Iowa Legislature during the extra session.

—Philadelphia manufacturers employing in the aggregate 10,000 persons, are, the *Inquirer* says, preparing to abandon Philadelphia, and carry on their business in Delaware, in order to be under lighter taxation. The proprietors of the Pascal Iron Works have already done so.

—Among the applications for patents in England is one for a "process whereby steel or cast iron can be procured with certainty and facility directly from the ore, either in a small or large way, or in quantities of from one to a hundred tons daily," as cheaply as by the ordinary method.

—The St. Catharine's *News* understands that W. A. Thompson has been in England for some time past on business connected with the Canada Southern Railway, and has purchased two splendid steamers for the Toronto and Niagara route, to run in connection with the road.

—Ever since last Christmas millions of robins have been roosting in the cedars on the Puckett place, four miles west of town. Hundreds of people visit the roost nightly, and bag as many as they want. Up to this date thousands of these birds have been caught, but there appears to be no diminution in their numbers.—*Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News.*

—Charles Cochrane and John McCollum have been held to bail at Philadelphia, for cruelty to a horse. The animal, having a heavy load, was mired, when a small chain was attached to his jaw and fastened to another cart in advance. The horse attached to the latter was then started, and the chain pulled the jaw and the tongue of the stalled horse off, necessitating his being killed.

—A genius in Lawrence, Kansas, says he has discovered a process by which he can make 25 pounds of sugar out of a bushel of corn. Several other important scientific discoveries have been made by the genius of Kansas. Among them might be mentioned the science of making $95,000 out of an Indian Agency, the appropriation for which is only $100,000.

—The famous Bessemer ship has encountered a rival in the floating cabin devised by a Russian. The construction is very much the same as that of the Bessemer, but the cabin, instead of being attached to a pivot, literally floats amidships between the engines. The invention has been tested by the Grand Duke Constantine, and is deemed successful.

—The Marion (Ohio) *Mirror* tells of a case in Fulton County, where a girl sued a man for seduction and obtained a judgment for $500; then another judgment for $500 for breach of marriage promise; then her father got $185 as damages sustained by him in the matter; and then she sued for slander and obtained $300 more; while to those judgments are to be added the costs, which will amount to as much more.

—The latest little joke on Cincinnati,—coming, of course, from St. Louis,—is that the Pork City is building a Brobdingnagian sausage for the Vienna Exhibition. It will require the Great Eastern to tow it across the ocean, after it has been floated down the Mississippi to the Gulf. It is to be made in sections in a railroad tunnel, the hogs being driven in by the hundred and then subjected to hydraulic pressure.

—A disease resembling the epizootic is epidemic among the people of Mauch Chunk, Pa. About 150 persons are now sick, and many of the cases, it is thought, will prove fatal. Among those who have already died are Lucius Ashley, one of the pioneers of the town, and a friend and patron of Judge Asa Parker, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Judge George Belford, a heavy coal operator; and the wife of Jacob Zalkeld, of the iron works. A general depression has overcome the citizens, and is noticeable even in business circles.

—It appears that the census-returns for Great Britain and Ireland, as heretofore published, are not quite accurate. The enumeration of the people was made all over the United Kingdom on one and the same day, namely: April 3, 1871. The revised returns show some errors. Thus, it has hitherto been set down that the entire population of the British Isles, in 1871, was 31,817,108, against 29,070,932 in 1861; whereas it was a trifle less, namely: 31,628,338. These returns show that Ireland has decreased 6.7 per cent in the last ten years.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—OWEN—On the evening of the 26th inst., at the residence of R. T. Bronson, Esq., No. 408 West Jackson-st., by the Rev. Moses Williams, Mr. John L. Jones and Miss Nellie Owen. No cards.

DEATHS.

CLUMPHA—The funeral of William Clumpha will take place to-day at 1 o'clock from his late residence, 304 Church-st., to Graceland.

RILEY—In this city, Feb. 27, Patrick Riley, aged 27 years.

Funeral Saturday at 11 o'clock from his late residence, 55 Huron-st. Friends are invited without further notice.

HUGHES—In this city, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Ellen Hughes.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 246 West Lake-st., to Graceland.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856),

AUCTIONEERS,

CHICAGO,

Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.

Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.

Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.

At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.

At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Catalogue sale of valuable books relating to America: History, Biography, Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc., many of them very rare, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Books on exhibition two days previous to sale.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

Window Glass, General Merchandise,

On SATURDAY, March 1, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE OF

Real Estate & Stocks,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, at 2½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Valuable Residence Lot

On Twenty-seventh-st., west of State, being Lot No. 2 in Adams' Subdivision. Terms, $100 deposit at time of sale; balance, ½ cash, ½ 1 year. Title perfect.

Lots in Highland Park.

40 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS,

West of Railroad, at HIGHLAND PARK. All cash. Title perfect.

Irving Park.

3 DWELLINGS AND 50 FEET FRONT LOTS

On the principal avenues. Terms easy.

15 LOTS, EACH 50 FEET FRONT.

On the principal avenues. Terms easy.

Norwood Park.

ONE-HALF OF BLOCK 58. TERMS EASY.

STOREY'S MILWAUKEE-AV. SUBDIVISION,

(Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st).

14 LOTS IN BLOCK 1.

Title perfect. Abstract with each Lot. Catalogue ready on Saturday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

$10,000 Worth of First-Class Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

80 Parlor Suits, 25 Marble-Top Chamber Sets, 150 Bedsteads, Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Side and Corner Whatnots, Lounges, Extension Tables, Side Boards, Hat Trees, Mirrors, Carpets, English and Yellow Crockery, Pianos, an invoice of Fine Green and Black Teas, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

SALE ON THREE FLOORS.

G. P. GORE & CO.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

On the 26th inst. we shall offer several half-acre grove lots in South Shore Subdivision, one large lot in Woodlawn, near station, and two nice two-story dwellings, with lots, in the West Division, corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts.

T. S. FITCH & CO.

VOLUM…

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We make the fin… of any house in th… We have more v… to the artistic and… æsthetic taste. We have no ol… old worn-out mac… and everything fir… We make every… West, and some s… We have the lar… shop in the rebu… styles and prices… We can, if pur… whole establishm… two or three parti… We make lower… same grades of w… Walnut Cases fr… Nickel Cases fro…

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105 CLARK-ST… Six per cent interest… annually, July 1 and J… WM. KELSEY REED… NOTE.—Until furthe… the Bank will be "prese… one dime deposited to… drawn out at pleasure.

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In Gold or Curren… of Improved Real… sions, and on long… ALFRED… Rooms 2 & 3, S. W…

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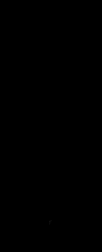

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